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A SHORT
GRAMMAR
OF THE
GERMAN TONGUE

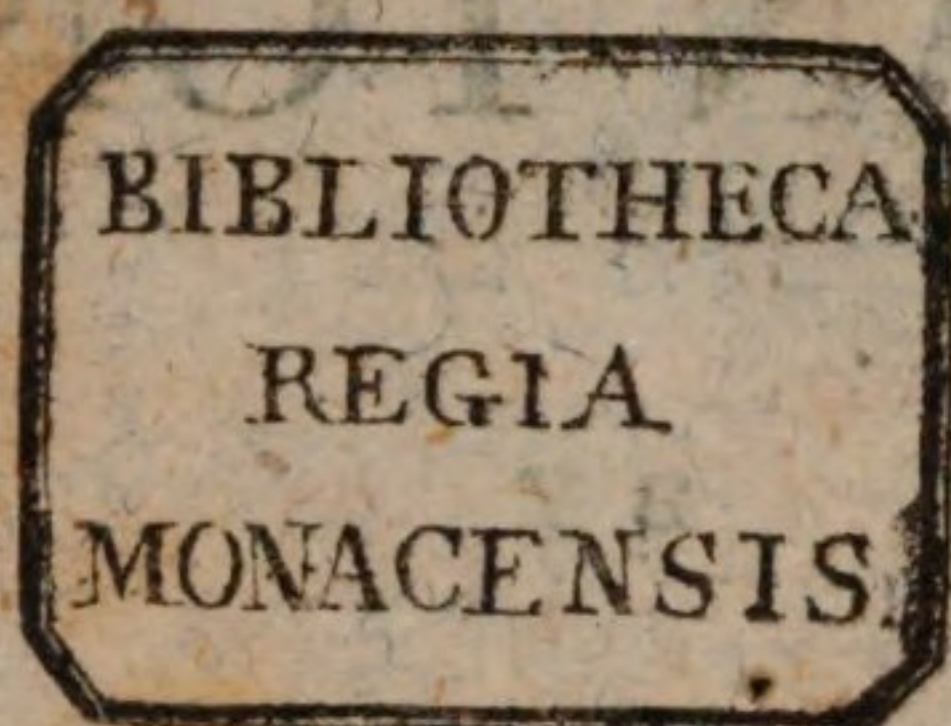
BY

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MDCLXXVI.



THE PREFACE.

The want of a short German Grammar being universally complained of by Englishmen, who are chiefly induced by a commercial intercourse with the trading towns of Germany, to apply themselves to that language, the author was prevailed upon to compose a work of this Nature. It is designed, to serve more as an Introduction into German Grammar, than as a complete System of the Grammar of that Tongue.

As it is calculated for the use of men of business, he was more studious of avoiding prolixity, than afraid of being too concise, or anxious of following the patterns, set up and followed most commonly by Grammarians. He may indeed be taxed with having paid little deference to the authority of these systematical forms, which are strictly (but not always as judiciously) imitated

tated in all the languages of Europe. He has given few rules, and those but short, for the Syntax of a language, that is not simple at all in its constructions; and there are perhaps few German Grammars, which have not double the number of Syntactical rules, and as many exceptions and restrictions too.

But there is a vast difference between learning a language, to speak it and to converse in it, and studying a language by the rules laid down in Universal Grammar. The former is what the man of business does, and what will fully serve his end. The latter is the task of the Philosopher, for whom to write a Grammar is undoubtedly more agreeable. But such a Grammar will contain many pages of perhaps curious and sagacious remarks, that are of no use at all to the reader who wants instructions, not to improve his understanding and knowledge, but because he cannot do without it. —

No

No book is ever read with more reluctance, than a Grammar; it is hardly read at all; the reader will pass by, what can be passed by, without deigning to peruse the most ingenious discussions, whatsoever care the laborious author may have applied to explain his tenets most minutely to their very elements; and however he is much in the wrong to complain of his study and lucubration being thus flighted. — We must not pretend to teach people more, than they want to learn. The Nature and Genius of a language may be explained by curious researches, the speaking a language will be learnt by rote; and even to speak it right, requires more of care and habitual attention than thorough knowledge of rules. — He, that delights in Grammatical studies, may find the most satisfying instructions about the German Tongue, conveyed in a most philosophical method at large in the works of our excellent Grammarian, Mr. *Adelung*, whose authority, so justly revered by German

man Grammarians, has been often followed by the author. —

The Appendix, containing a translation, English and German, a few Tales and Letters, and some Scenes, of one of the best German Comedies (that may particularly serve to shew the Style of familiar discourse with all its Idioms) has been added, to exhibit a specimen of different German Style.

Finally the author, writing on a Subject in itself so dry and hardly admitting of embellishment, in a language that is not his own vernacular tongue, thinks it no presumption, to hope for indulgence and forbearance with his Style.

THE AUTHOR.

LAN.

LANGUAGE AND WORDS.

In communicating our Ideas to others we make use of articulate sounds.

The human organs of speech being capable of *different* application: the *articulate Sounds* must be *different* amongst different nations. The German language, for instance, to express the Idea: *Virtue*, uses six articulate Sounds, quite different from the English: *Tugend*.

If the human mind was only capable of Perception, or if all our Ideas consisted in *internal Conceptions* of *external Objects*: all the difference of *Languages* would consist in the difference of *articulata Sounds*, as in that case the mere *Names* of things would make up a *Language*, and all the pains and trouble of learning a foreign Language would be reading a Dictionary.

But we do not only see and hear; the mind compares and draws conclusions. The Ideas, the human mind thus, as it were creates it self, are capable of as great a variety; the mind is capable of exerting its faculties as variously in creating them, as the organs of Speech in creating articulate Sounds.

A

Not

Not only *articulate Sounds*, therefore, but *Words* also may differ. To show and explain this difference is the business of the Grammarian.

In one Point all Languages must agree: they must all express Simple and Complex Ideas.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The first of all our Ideas are internal conceptions of things, and their qualities. All Languages must have words to express these Ideas.

These words we call **NOUNS**.

Those **NOUNS**, which name *Things*, real or imagined, are called **SUBSTANTIVES**.

Those **NOUNS**, which express Qualities, considered as existing in Things or belonging to Things, are called **ADJECTIVES**.

Another sort of words, which stand as names for Qualities, absolutely considered and without any regard to their existing in Things, is called **ADVERBS**.

Words would be multiplied to an infinite Number, if every Thing existing in this world, or imagined to exist, was to have a *proper Name*. If such a Language existed, man's life would not be long enough to learn it. Every Language therefore makes use of *General Terms*; or the same Names are applied to more than one Thing, by abstracting from the Individuals something essential to all of them. The less we abstract in this manner, the more General the Names become, that express it. So I call every animal, that has such head, ears, mouth, teeth, body and feet, as my dog, a *tarrier*.
Taking

Taking only notice of his teeth, voice and claws, I find a great many animals more that resemble him, than before. The Spaniel, the Greyhound and Bull-Dog will have teeth, voice and toes like him. So I getname more general, which may serve for all animals of this kind: *Dog*.

To complete the great advantage, Languages derive from the use of General Terms, other words are necessary, which may point out how far the Generality of a Term goes in that case where it is applyed, and whether it be used in a more or less general Sense.

These words are the **ARTICLES**.

Much of the same Nature are the **NUMBERS**.

It is harder to explain the nature of such words, as express Ideas, which are the result of our Judgment. These are:

VERBS, which by a single word express an Idea and at the same time ascribe it to or combine it with another Idea.

PRAEPOSITIONS, which express relations between Objects.

CONJUNCTIONS, which express relations between Sentences.

INTERJECTIONS, being only sounds, which serve to denote violent emotions of our mind, may scarce claim a place amongst the *Parts of Speech*.

PRONOUNS, are of the same Nature as *Nouns*, only they cannot be used, like *Nouns*, in a more or less *geniral* signification.

LETTERS.

The Signs, whereby articulate Sounds are marked, are called *Letters*.

The German language has thirty one Letters. Their Figure and Names are as follows:

FIGURES.		NAME.
A,	a,	A.
B,	b,	Be.
C,	c,	Ze.
Ch,	ch,	Ze ha.
D,	d,	De.
E,	e,	E.
F,	f,	Ef.
G,	g,	Ge.
H,	h,	Ha.
I,	i,	I.
	j,	Jod.
K,	k,	Ka.
L,	l,	El.
M,	m,	Em.
N,	n,	En.
O,	o,	O.
P,	p,	Pe.
Q,	q,	Ku.
R,	r,	Er.
S,	s,	Es.
	ß,	Eßed.
	sch,	Es zeha.
T,	t,	Te.
U,	u,	U.
V,	v,	Vau.

W,	w,	W.
X,	x,	Xfz.
Z,	z,	Zed.
	ä,	ä.
	ö,	ö.
	ü,	ü.

Add to these the *ß*, which is used at the end of words instead of *s*, and the *ŷ*, which is used at the end of words instead of *i*, and in some words, derived from the Greek, instead of *v*; its sound is always that of *i*. It is used in some proper Names, as the first letter, in which case it has this form *ŷ*, as: *ŷsenburg*.

Instead of *ä*, *ö*, and *ü*, when they are the first Letters of a Substantive or Proper Name, (which must always be Capital Letters) the figures *Ae*, *Oe*, and *Ue*, are used, as: *Aehre*, *Oehl*, *Uebersetzung*.

PRONUNCIATION.

It is absolutely impossible, to learn the true pronunciation of foreign words, without hearing them pronounced. To have a clear and entirely true Idea of a sound, we must hear it. A description of it we can only read. Giving allowance therefore for this insufficiency, natural to all descriptions of sounds, the following rules may be sufficient to teach a right pronunciation of the German Letters.

A

The proper sound of this letter is that of the English broad A — as in *all*, *wall*. — So it is

A 3

pro-

pronounced in the words: Wagen, (*waggon*) Nabel, (*navel*) Magd, (*maid*) gebraten, (*roasted*) and generally when it ends a syllable in the beginning of a word.

In the middle of a syllable and especially before the Consonants *n*, *r*, *s*, and *t*, it resembles more or less the English open *A*; however its sound is not quite as clear. It is, for instance, in the word, Hand, not quite the English broad *A*; but it is neither quite the open *A* in the English word: *Hand*.

ä.

Is like the proper english *A*. Bäder pronounce *Bader*.

B.

Is pronounced like the English *B*. But it is never mute in German words.

C.

C has two sounds: one hard, before any Consonant, as Credit, Selave, — and in in the end of a syllable — as Spectafel, — where it sounds like *k*: the other soft, when it is followed by the letters: ä, e, i, y, ei, ey, ö, and ü, where it sounds like *ts*, as Cäsar, Cephalonia, Cicero, Cydern, Ceilon &c.

Except the Proper Names: Cöln, Cüstrin, Cöthen, where it has the sound of *k*. The same sound it has in Cärnthen and Cörper; in these two words however it is seldom used at present, because *k* is preferred and they write: Kärnthen, Körper.

It

It is placed instead of *f* in the end of a syllable, when the first letter of the following syllable is another *f*, to avoid the ugly figure of two *ff* joined together. So *backen* is written instead of *baffen*, (to bake.)

Ch.

Ch is a sound, peculiar to the German language. It is the truest and strongest Guttural Sound of any, harder than the hard *g* and more Guttural than *k*.

It has the sound of *k* before an *r*, as *Christus*, *Christ* &c. and in the words: *Chur*, (*choice*) and its compounds; *Chor*, (*choir*) *Character*, (*character*) *Charte*, (*map*).

It is also pronounced like *f*, when followed by an *s* belonging to the same syllable; as: *Lachs* (*salmon*) *Wachs*, (*wax*) *Fuchs*, (*fox*) *Flachs*, (*flax*) and in the words: *Büchse*, (*a box*) *Achsel*, though in these *f* belongs not to the same syllable with *ch*.

D.

The sound of this letter resembles that of the English *D*; only it is not quite so soft, the nature of the German pronunciation not admitting of as soft sounds as the English. — This letter, like *B* is never mute.

E.

The German *E* has always the sound of the English short *E*. The difference between the long and the short German *E* is the same as that of the English *E* in the words *were* and *cellar*. In the word *mehr* (*more*) pronounce the *e* of the English

word *were*; in the word *gegangen*, (*gone*) pronounce in the first and last syllable the English *e* of *cellar*.

In many words it has the sound of the English *a*, as in *Predigt*, (*sermon*) *Schwerdt*, (*sword*). But the cases, in which this sound, or the other is to be pronounced, cannot be pointed out by General Rules. Nor doth even in Germany a general agreement prevail in the use of these different sounds. In pronouncing the word *Weg*, they use in some parts of the Superior Saxony the sounds of the English *a*; in Lower Saxony they use the English *shore e* in pronouncing the same word. One sound is right in one province and the other in the other.

ee, when used in one Syllable is only a long *e*, and the same difference of sound prevails in its pronunciation, as in that of the *e*. In the words *Meer*, (*Ocean*) *Heer*, (*army*) it has the sound of English *a*; in *Klee*, (*clover*) *See*, (*sea*) *Seele*, (*soul*) *scheel* (*ascance*) it is the same as the English *e* in *were*, only a little longer.

ſ.

The sound of *ſ* is quite like that of the English *f*.

G.

G has generally the sound of the English hard *g*, but never that of the soft English *g*.

In the end of Monosyllables and of the terminations *ang* and *ung* it is pronounced like *k*. *Ring* (*ring*) pronounce *rink*; *lang*, (*long*) pronounce *lank*,

lank; Ding, (*thing*) dink, ging, (*went*) gink,
(the g in the beginning hard) Trennung (*parting*)
pronounce trennunk.

Jüngling (*a youth*) pronounce jünglink;
in the first syllable of this word, and also in
länglich, the German g has the same sound,
which the English g has in the end of words.

h.

h likewise resembles the English h in its sound.

It is mute in syllables where it only serves to
show that the preceding vowel is long, as in Zahl,
(*number*) zahm, (*tame*) nehmen, (*to take*) Jahr,
(*year*).

i.

The vowel i has the sound of a short English i.

The sound of the long English I in the German
Alphabet is denoted by ei, Meile pronounce mile,
but the e in the end not mute.

ie is pronounced like ee; lieben (*to love*) pro-
nounce: leeben.

The consonant j has in the German language the
same sound, as in the English only rather a little
softer.

k.

The only difference between the English and
the German k is that the latter is never mute, not
even before an n.

l.

Is quite like the English l.

A 5

So

So are likewise *M* and *N*.

O.

The sound of the German *o* is broader and in a manner more hollow, than that of the English long *o* and never so open and clear as that of the English short *o*.

oe has a deep hollow sound, between *o* and *e*, or rather the sound of broad *o* compressed in the mouth; a sound utterly unknown in the English language and therefore to be learnt only by hearing a German pronounce it.

P.

P is pronounced like the English *p*.

Ph also resembles the English *ph*, or a soft *f*. This is no German letter and only used in words borrowed from foreign languages, such as: *Philosophie*, *Phantasie* &c.

But a peculiar German sound, also unknown in the English language is that of *Pf*. This is perhaps the most harsh sound in the German language. A double effort in pressing your lips together is required to utter it. The harshness of this sound is increased to a most offending degree, when it is followed by an *r*, and it grows still worse when the same sound occurs again in the next syllable, of which the word *pfropfen* (to graft) may be an instance.

Q.

Q really has no sound at all; it is ownly, like the English *q* another figure of *k* and placed instead of

of this letter, when it ought to have been followed by *w*. *Qu* is only used instead of *ſw* *quālen* (*to torment*) is written instead of *ſwālen*; pronounce *qualen*.

R.

This very hard and disagreeable letter has the same sound in all languages. Only in some it is sometimes a little softend, when joined to softer consonants or vowels. In English the shrillness of it is much softened when placed before a *d* belonging to the same syllable. In the German language *d* never belongs to the same syllable with *r*. On the contrary, they put a hard *t* in the place of the softer *d* in such a case, to make the word as it were still more harsh. So the German says *hart* instead of the English *hard*.

S.

The hissing sound of this letter is in the German language, that delights particularly in hissing sounds to be found in perhaps all its different degrees of strength.

S, when it begins a syllable and is not preceded by the letters *b*, *ch*, *f*, *g* and *p*, is pronounced softer than the English *s*, and resembles more the English *z*, especially in the beginning of a word, when followed by a soft vowel, *sieben*, (*seven*) pronounce: *zeeben*; *blasen*, (*to blow*) pronounce *blauzen*.

But following *a*, *b*, *p*, *ch*, *g* or *f*, it has the sound of the hard English *s*, as *Gewächse* (*vegetables*) pronounce: *gevakse*; *drehſeln* (*to turn*) pronounce: *drekſeln*.

In

In the termination *ſam* the *ſ* has whatsoever letter may precede it the ſound of the Engliſh ſoft *ſ*, or that ſound which the Engliſh *ſ* has between two vowels; *langſam* (*tardy*) pronounce *lanſalm*.

The ſound of Engliſh *ſ* is expreſſed by the letter *ß*, which however is never uſed to begin a word with.

Before *t* and *p* the *ſ* is pronounced like *ſh* *ſterben*, (*to die*) pronounce *ſhterben*: *Speiſe*: (*meat*) *ſhpife*. (the *e* in the end not mute) *Stein*: (*ſtone*) pronounce *ſhtine*.

ſ has the ſame ſound before *t* and *p* in compounds; *verſprechen* (*to promiſe*) pronounce: *ferſhpregghen*; *verſtehen* (*to underſtand*) pronounce: *ferſhtecken*.

In words received from foreign languages, that begin with *ſc*, *ſl*, *ſm* and *ſt* the *ſ* is before theſe letters too pronounced like *ſh*. *ſmaragd* pronounce *ſhmauraugt*, *ſkelet*, (*ſkeleton*) pronounce *ſhkelett*; *ſlavonien* pronounce *ſhlauvonien*. *ſlave* pronounce: *ſhklauſe*.

Before *c* when followed by *ä*, *e* and *i*, *ſ* is pronounced like the Engliſh hard *ſ* or *c*, ſometimes too like the German *z*, which has the ſtrongest hiſſing ſound of all, *ſcipio*, pronounce *Tſeepio*. *ſcepter* pronounce *Ceptre* or *tſeptre*.

ſ is pronounced more or leſs in this manner in the ſeveral German provinces. The inhabitants of
Supe

Superior Saxony pronounce *f* like *sh* even in the end of syllables and preceded by an *r*. This cannot be called wrong; (for people are not in the wrong to pronounce their own language their own way) but there is as little reason to call the avoiding of such a collection of harsh sounds a fault, the words *Durst* (*thirst*) *warst*, (*thou wert*) *schwerste* (*hardest*) will offend any ear, not used to the most offending sounds, when pronounced in this manner: *dursht*, *vaursh* *shvaresht*. In Lower Saxony (where the real Native language was the Old Saxon, spoken there by the common people to this day, only intermixed with German words) they avoid the sound *sh* entirely; much less will they ever pronounce *f* in this manner. But this is wrong. The *Low German* language, delighting in soft sounds, uses the *sh* never before any Consonant. (except *r*) The native of Lower Saxony, Westphalia, Pomerania &c. therefore, accustomed to use the soft sounds of his own language, in pronouncing *German* words is apt to think this custom the right one, because it is practised universally in his province; nay he will even sometimes proceed so far, as to blame those that pursue a different method, he will persuade a stranger, that the Westphalian, Pomeranian, or Lower Saxonian pronunciation of German words is very right. — This however is wrong. The only standard for Pronunciation, there is in Germany, is the Dialect of the genteel and refined order of inhabitants in Superior Saxony. A deviation from that may be excused sometimes, but cannot be defended. The native of Inferior Saxony cannot presume to make his Pronunciation of German words a standard for all Ger-

Germany, the German language being not the true vernacular tongue of Inferior Saxony.

ſ.

This letter has the same sound as English *t*; observe only, that there is no difference of sound between *t* and *th*. Both these letters are pronounced like English *t*; and there is no such sound in the German language as English *th*.

In words derived from the Latin *t* has before *i* the sound of *g* or *th*. Section pronounce: *leſſioane*.

u.

The Sound of *u* is that of *oo*. *Ufer* (*shore*) pronounce: *oofer*.

u is pronounced a little shorter, when it stands before a Consonant, belonging to the same syllable, as *Mutter*. (*mother*) In this case it has a sound somewhat resembling the English short *u*, but not approaching so near to *o* as this does.

The sound of *û* is not to be found in the English language. It resembles exactly that of the French *u*.

ß.

This letter is only an other sign for the sound of *ſ*. — *Veränderung* (*change*) pronounce: *fer-anderung*.

W.

W expresses the sound of *v*. *Wind* (*wind*) pronounce: *vind*.

In

In some Proper Names this letter, preceded by a vowel in the same syllable, seems to resemble the English *w* in sound as well as in use.

It ought to be observed however, that *w* never follows a vowel, to make up one syllable, or to be pronounced in one syllable with this vowel, except in Russian or low German Proper Names.

As to Russian Proper Names it is pronounced in such like *f. Romanzow* pronounce; *Romantsof*.

The Low German Proper Names being of Saxon derivation *w* is in such cases a real English *w*; and so, they pronounce it in Inferior Saxony when it follows a vowel in one syllable. *Güstrow* (the Name of a town in Meklenburg) they pronounce *Guestrow*. According to their pronunciation *ow* has in this case exactly the same sound as in the English word: *vowel*. But since in German *w* is never used in the quality of a vowel, the German pronunciation (which is that of Superior Saxony) will omit it entirely and pronounce *ow* almost like that sound which prevails in the English pronunciation of these two letters at the end of words.

Æ.

This letter being only a composition of two *cc*, the sound of which in our Northern languages is the same as that of *ks* cannot be pronounced in another manner in the German than in the English language. Nor can in the German language a word be begun with this sound any more than in English.

Ÿ.

Ÿ is, as has been observed before, only another figure of Ț.

Ț.

This letter denotes the hardest hissing sound in the German language. It resembles *ts*. *Zeit* (*time*) pronounce: *tsite*.

*

*

*

It is impossible for any body, to utter those German sounds quite in the same manner as the native of Germany without examining carefully the nature of the characteristick sounds of this language, or those that prevail most universally in it.

These characteristick sounds must be Consonants, as we find, that in every language the sound of Consonants determines that of the vowels to be either clearer or broader.

The most light observer will easily find, that the German language delights particularly in full, broad Hissing and Guttural sounds.

This the frequent use of the *sch* and their *ch* and hard *g* sufficiently shew.

By the prevalency of these harsh sounds, which require a strong effort of a full breath to be uttered, their vowels are confined more to a deep, and hollow sound than to a clear and open one.

To pronounce German words perfectly right therefore your mouth generally must be open'd wider than

than is required for uttering English sounds, and the sounds must be begun already even in your very throat; your whole mouth and all your breath must be taken up to utter them. This is no light task indeed for any man not born in Germany; but without using your organs of speech to it it is impossible to attain that readiness in throwing out, as it were without a moments fetching breath a whole concert of hissing and guttural sounds, of whose harshness the clearest vowels in the German language must partake.

ARTICLE.

There are in German as in English two Articles; *ein, a* and *der, the*.

In their use the German Articles differ very little from the English but in their form they differ widely.

The German language does not, like the English, use only Praepositions to express relations between Substantives to Substantives, or Substantives to Verbs. Prepositions are sometimes not used at all for this purpose; but whether or not, the terminations of Substantives and Adjectives are altered in a different manner to express different relations, or these words are *declined*.

Articles being so nearly connected with substantives, they are declined too. Moreover each article has a different form for the different Gender of the substantive it is joined to.

B

Substan-

Substantives in the German language are not only considered as belonging to one of the two Genders, the difference of which Nature herself has instituted; but the belonging to neither of them or the being of no Gender is looked upon as a third Gender, call'd the *Neuter*. What is neither *Male* nor *Female* is of the *Neuter* Gender.

The difference which these three different Genders cause in substantives is expressed by some difference in their Variation or termination or in their Declension, but by no mark more strongly than by the Articles (especially by the *Definite* Article) which have a different form for each of the different Genders, a substantive may belong to.

In the German Article therefore must be considered its

1. GENDER,

2. NUMBER (only of the Definite, the Indefinite not admitting of Plurality because it expresses a *single* Unity.)

3. CASE, (or different termination to express a different relation.)

There are four Cases in the German language, or our different relations of one thing to another are expressed by altering the termination of Nouns. These are:

1. Being the Agent, or the Subject of the Sentence: *Nominative*.

2. Being considered as the Principal Part in a Connection, or as that to which another thing belongs,

belongs. A relation, which the English language expresses by the Preposition *of*, or by the only case, there is in it; the *Genitive*.

3. Being considered as the Point, to which another thing is referred beginning a connection with it. In English expressed by the Preposition *to*, *Dative*.*)

4. Being the Object of another's transitive action, a relation which the English language leaves entirely to the Verb to express (except in Pronouns) *Accusative*.

The Indefinite Article is declined in the following manner, to express these different relations together with the difference of Gender.

	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
Nom.	ein,	eine,	ein.
Genit.	eines,	einer,	eines.
Dative	einem,	einer,	einem.
Accus.	einen,	eine,	ein (or eines)

Between the two forms of the Accusative of the Neuter Gender there is this difference: *ein* is used when a Substantive is following the Article, *eins* when not; or more properly, *ein* is the only true Case of the Article, and *eins* is a *Numerale*, a

B 2 word

*) The relation of a thing's being the point, from which another thing is derived or deduced, the connection between them *ceasing*, which in the Latin language is expressed too by *Declension* (their *Ablative* case) and in English by the preposition *from* is not expressed by any declension in German, but by the preposition: *von*, answering the English *from*.

word that expresses the Number, *one*. But the word *ein* being used both in the quality of a number and of an article, and the difference between these two qualities not being very obvious, the figure of the number has been confounded with that of the article.

The declension of the Definite Article is thus.

Singular Number.

	<i>Male,</i>	<i>Female,</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
Nom.	der,	die,	das.
Genit.	des,	der,	des.
Dat.	dem,	der,	dem.
Acc.	den,	die,	das.

Plural.

Nom.	die.	} for all three Genders, without any respect to a difference of Sex.
Genit.	der.	
Dat.	den.	
Acc.	die.	

These German articles, as has been observed before, are used very much like the English, as to the extent of their signification.

The Indefinite article is in this respect quite like the English.

But between the German and the English Definite article there is this remarkable difference. The latter confines the Signification of the substantive before which it is placed, to the most limited extent, and this is its whole function, but the former has besides this another power, quite contrary to it *viz.* to extend the signification of the substantive to its utmost stretch of Generality.

The

The German language uses the Definite Article, where the English uses no Article at all. So in translating the sentence:

Man is not infinite

the German word, *Mensch*, which expresses the the English *Man*, cannot be left unaccompanied by an Article (as in the English phrase it must) but must have the definite Article, *der* before it:

Der Mensch ist nicht unendlich.

The reason is, because the whole *Genus*, or that sort of beings called *man* is considered as a substance, or as one body.

To express this *Substantiality* of General Names the German language uses the article *der*, and this article is the only one fit for this use, because it expresses *Individuality*.

So the only difference between the use of the definite article in the English and German language consists therein, that the English language in General Names rather drops the Idea of Substantiality, — the German on the contrary, always expresses this Idea.

And by finding this reason we have also found out a rule for the omission of the definite article in the German language.

The Definite article must be omitted before General names

I when the Idea of Substantiality is dropt designedly, or when the General name is used on purpose to mark and point out the Idea, it

expresses, as a General one, which would be destroyed by shewing it like a Substance or individual body.

Such is the case with names that express materials, as *Gold, Iron, Lead. Gold, Eisen, Bley.*

Use no article before these words when they are meant to express the Ideas they stand for, as *materials*; in which case they can by no means be represented as a single body. — Say: *Gold ist hart, Gold is hard, Eisen ist nützlich, Iron is useful, Bley ist schwer, Lead is heavy*; not: *das Gold ist hart, das Eisen ist nützlich, das Bley ist schwer.*

But use the article before them, when they are meant to represent those Ideas as Substances, as single bodies; for instance: *Gold is a valuable Gift of Nature, das Gold ist eine schätzbare Gabe der Natur*; not *Gold ist eine schätzbare Gabe der Natur*. For in considering *Gold* as a *Gift*, or *something* which is given, you cannot but consider it as a body, as Ideas are not capable of being given, or of being contained in your hand.

II. When the Idea of Substantiality, implied in your General names, is expressed by another word, either a Number or a Substantive, or a Proper Name, joined to it, there is no article required before it.

So in the phrase *Friederich, König von Preußen, Frederick, King of Prussia*, the article is justly omitted,

omitted, because the General Idea of the word *König* is without any help of the article by the preceding Proper Name duely confined to the person who is meant by this Proper Name.

But if the Proper Name, instead of standing before the title, is placed behind it: nobody will understand the phrase without an article; it must be *Friedrich, der König von Preußen*.

The definite article for this same reason must never be placed before any title followed by a Proper Name, such as *Master, Herr*. Say *Herr Pitt*, not *der Herr Pitt*, as in English: *Mr. Pitt. Doctor Johnson*, not *der Doctor Johnson*. *)

It is quite another case, when such a title is used to distinguish one man from another

B 4

of

*) This rule admits of an exception however, when a title of dignity is placed before a female Proper Name. In such a case the Definite article (in the female Gender) precedes the title.

In Germany the titles of Dignities in the church or in military and civil offices are not confined to the male Sex only, but Ladies partake of them too. The common title of a clergyman for instance, is: *Pastor* and his wife is called *Pastorin*; the spouse of a Doctor is called *Doctorin*. Now in speaking of such a Lady in her absence her title is always prefixed to her Name; but with this difference, her husbands title is not preceded by any article, hers on the contrary has the Definite article before it. As: *Herr Doctor Johnson*, or *Doctor Johnson*, *Frau Doctoria Johnson* or with a little less respect: omitting *Frau*: *die Doctorin Johnson*.

of the same name, or to explain by this title the better whom you mean; therefore the Definite article must be used of course.

SUBSTANTIVES.

Substantives are Names, that stand for Substances, either really existing, or only conceived as such in the mind and represented as such by words.

GENDER.

Real Substances are either living creatures or lifeless things.

In creatures living the remarkable difference of sexes occurs; a difference so remarkable in these substances themselves, that it necessarily must be expressed by the words too, which we use as names for them.

There is no difference of sexes in lifeless things; a language therefore that only expresses the want of sex (when there is occasion for) in the names of lifeless things, answers the end of languages perfectly well. So does the English.

But it is quite otherwise in the German. This language, mimicking, as it were, Nature, apply'd that same difference, which Nature has instituted among her creatures: the *male*, the *female* Sex and the *want of sex* to words, not as names of things, in which this difference really prevails, but merely as words, without any respect to what they stand for as Names.

The

The male Sex is appropriated to one word, the female to another, and the want of sex or the Neuter Gender to a third without any obvious reason for this distribution.

It is very difficult therefore to teach by universal and strict rules to what sex each word belongs, as words in themselves seldom or never bear any characteristicks of their artificial gender.

The rules that can be given, cannot but admit of many exceptions. Habit and use must make up for this insufficiency. They are as follows:

Of the M A L E Gender are.

1. All Proper Names of male persons or animals, and all such names as express any office of dignity, quality or relation essentially connected with or generally resting in the male sex.

Such are: Vater, father, Sohn, son, Bruder, brother, Kaiser, Emperor, König, King, Fürst, prince, Bürger, citizen, Bauer, farmer, Kaufmann, merchant, Mahler, painter, Becker, baker, Gelehrter, scholar &c.

2. The name of God (Gott) and all names of Spirits.

Such are: Teufel, devil, Engel, angel, Kobold, Hobgoblin, Geist, spirit. &c.

3. The names of the winds, seasons, months, and days.

Such are: Ost, east, Nord, north, Süd, south, West, west, Sommer, summer, Winter, winter, Herbst, autumn, Frühling, spring, Jenner, January, Mondtag, monday. &c.

Except: *Jahr, year, and Mittwoch, wednesday.*

Of these one is of the Neuter Gender, *das Jahr*, and the other, being a compound of *die Mitte (the middle)*, and *die Woche, (the Week)* (both of the female Gender) keeps to that Gender: *die Mittwoch*.

4. Most of the words that terminate in *er*, signifying some instrument. (Those whose signification implies some function or the like, proper to the male sex, are always Masculine, as has been observed in the first rule.)

Such are: *Trichter, funnel, Bohrer, gimlet, Fächer, fan, Hammer, hammer, Leuchter, candlestick. &c.*

Except: *Messer, knife, and Ruder, oar*, which are of the Neuter Gender: *das Messer, das Ruder.*

Likewise are the following of the female Genders: *die Klapper, the rattle, die Klammer, die Leiter, the ladder, die Leyer, the lyre, die Halfter, the halter.*

5. All words that terminate in *en*, as *Laden, shop, Schlitten, sledge, Graben, ditch, Rasen, turf, Faden, thread, Boden, garret. &c.*

Except: *Almosen, alms, Füllen, colt, Küssen, pillow, Lehen, fee, (tenement) Waapen, coat of arms, Zeichen, sign, Eisen, iron, Becken, ewer.* These are of the Neuter Gender: *das Waapen, das Almosen, das Füllen, das Küssen.*

Of

Of the Neuter Gender are likewise all the Infinitives of Verbs, when used in the quality of a substantive; as: *das Erdbeben, the earthquake*, a compound of the Infinitive *beben, to shake*, and *Erde, earth*, *das Essen, the eating*, a real Infinitive, &c.

The word, *Fasten, lent*, is used with the article of the female Gender, *die*; by others this *die* is taken to be the Plural Number and the substantive *Fasten* only used in the Plural, leaving its Gender unfixed.

6. All Derivatives terminating in *ing* and *ling*.

Such are: *ein Schilling, a shilling*, *ein Jüngling, a youth*, *ein Heering, a herring*, *ein Zwilling, a twin*. &c.

Except. *Messing, brass*, which belongs to the Neuter Gender: *das Messing*.

Of the FEMALE Gender are.

1. All female Proper Names and all general names for female qualities, functions and dignities, of which the latter are allways marked by the terminating syllable *inn*.

Such are: *Frau, wife*, *Braut, bride*, *Mutter, mother*, *Tochter, daughter*, *Magd, maid-servant*. &c.

Moreover, *Fürstin, princess*, *Königin, queen*, *Kaiserin, empress*, *Dichterin, female poet*, *Schriftstellerin, female author*, and the whole
very

very numerous train of such words as terminate in *inn*, which really are words of the male Gender made female by adding this female syllable, *inn*, to them.

Except: *Weib*, woman, which is of the neuter gender, and *Frauenzimmer*, expressing the same Idea, *viz. the female sex in general*, and applied like *Weib*, to Individuals of this sex only when no other relation of theirs (as being wife, bride or maid) is to be expressed; of the neuter gender too, *das Weib* and *das Frauenzimmer*.

The word *Mensch* has a double signification, and is of a different Gender in each.

It is of the male Gender, when it signifies *Man* or *Mankind*, *der Mensch*; but in its other signification, answering to the English word *wench* it is of the neuter Gender.

Of the neuter gender are also some other denominations of contemptible females of the vulgar order: *das Weibsbild*, *das Weibestück*. They are compounds of *Weib*, woman, but only used in low language.

2. All Derivatives, terminating in *ey*, *heit*, *feit*, and *schaft*.

Such are: *eine Meieren*, a farm, *die Wölferen*, the being given to drunkenness; *die Sichern*

Sicherheit, *surety*, Freiheit, *liberty*, Dankbarkeit, *gratefulness*; die Freundschaft, *friendship*, die Gesandtschaft, *embassy*.

All words that terminate on *heit* and *feit* are derivatives, consequently *all* of the female Gender.

But there are words that terminate in *en*, and *schaft*, without being derivatives, as *Schaft*, the *hilt*, *Bren*, *gruel*, *En*, *egg*; the gender of these cannot be determined by this rule. The first two of them are masculine, *der Schaft*, *der Bren*; the last is of the Neuter gender, *das En*.

The word *Geschren*, *clamour*, tho' it is a Derivative, being derived from *schreyen*, to *cry*, does not follow this rule, the syllable *schren*, being a primitive syllable in this word; it is of the Neuter gender, *das Geschren*.

3. All Derivatives terminating in the syllable *ung*.

Such are: *die Bezahlung*, *payment*, *die Verehrung*, *worship*, *die Vermehrung*, *augmentation*. &c.

4. All Substantives, derived from Adjectives to express an Attribute abstractedly as a Substance.

Such are: *Größe*, *greatness*, *Güte*, *goodness*, *Liebe*, *love*, derived from the adjectives: *groß*, *great*, *gut*, *good*, *lieb*, *dear*; all of the female gender, *die Güte*, *die Liebe*, *die Größe*.

Of

Of the NEUTER Gender are

- I. The Names of Metalls, Letters, Countries and Places.

Except. Zinſ, *Spelter*, and *Zombach*, *Pinchbeck*, which are masculine; and some Names of Places, which are of a different gender.

- I. All words, that are no Subſtantives when uſed in the quality of a Subſtantive; of theſe the Infinitives of Verbs are moſt commonly uſed in this manner.

So eſſen, *to eat*, lieben, *to love*, gehen, *to go*, reiten, *to ride*, when uſed like ſubſtantives, they are of the Neuter Gender, and answer the Engliſh Active Participle: *daſ Eſſen, the eating*, *daſ Lieben, the loving*, *daſ Gehen, the going*. &c.

3. All Diminutives, of whatſoever Gender the primitive word may be, or to whatſoever Sex the thing, denoted by it may belong. — Diminutives in the German language are diſtinguiſhed by the terminating ſyllables *chen* or *lein*.

So of *Sohn*, *Son*, is made the Diminutive word *Söhnchen*, *a little ſon*, or *Söhnlein*, and though a ſon cannot but belong to the male ſex, with which natural gender the primitive word alſo agrees: the little ſon muſt be of no Gender: *daſ Söhnchen*, *daſ Söhnlein*.

Thoſe diminifhing Syllables are added (or may be added at leaſt) to every ſubſtantive

stantive in the German language, except that I never yet heard one of them added to the name of God. However they are not so fond of them in the Inferior Saxony or in any Province of Germany, as in the Superior Saxony, where they annex the syllable *chen* to any Substantives in order to express by this annexion their liking of the thing. There *liebes Väterchen*, *dear little father*, and *liebes Mütterchen*, *dear little mother* are very common terms of endearment especially in the mouths of females; nay sometimes to make the expression the more flattering they will say: *liebes kleines Väterchen*, and wives of their husbands: *liebes kleines Männchen*, as if a husband became dearer to his wife or a father to his daughter by growing less, or by the privation of Sex. — The general use of this diminutive syllable in the Superior Saxony however proves that it belongs to the true German Idiotisms.

4. All Derivatives terminating in *thum*.

As: *das Herzogthum*, *the Dukedom*, *das Eigenthum*, *the property*.

Except: *Reichthum*, *wealth*, *Irrthum*, *error*, *Wachsthum*, *growth*, *Beweisthum*, *argument (by which a tenet is proved)*. These are masculine: *der Reichthum*, *der Irrthum*. &c.

5. All substantives of a *Collective* or *Iterative* signification, that begin with the prefixed syllable *Ge*.

Such

Such are: *Gespräch, discourse, Gesuch, petition, Gezänk, quarreling, Gebälk, a system of beams, (in Architecture.)*

To these belong also: *Gemüth, mind, Gemählde, picture, Gebet, prayers, Gedicht, poem, Gelübde, vow. &c.*

The rest of such words as are formed by this prefixed syllable, in whose signification there is not this collective or iterative Idea, are of different genders.

Of those are

Masculine: der Gedanke, thought, Gefährte, companion, Gehülfe, mate, Gebrauch, use, Genuß, enjoyment, Gehalt, salary, Gewinnst, gain, Gehorsam, obedience, Genosß, Gesell, Gespann, Gespiele, (these four words answer in this signification the English: mate, fellow and companion.) likewise: Gevatter, godfather, Gesang, song, Geruch, smell, Gestank, stink, Geschmack, taste.

Feminine: die Gebühr, a customary fee, Geburt, birth, Gefahr, danger, Gedult, patience, Gefährde, peril, Gemeinde, community, Geschichte, history, Geschwulst, swelling, Gestalt, shape, Gewalt, force, Gewähr, authority, Gerade, a term in the Saxon law, signifying the cloths and linnen, which after the death of his first wife a husband must keep for her surviving children and cannot give to his second wife or the children he gets by her.

Of the female sex is also the word *Genüge, contentment*, but it is only used in the Dative case

case, as in the following phrase: zur Genüge,
enough.

The word *Gespann* is of a different gender according to its different signification: *Gespann*, meaning a *mate*, a *partner* in some business, is of the male gender; but *Gespann*, meaning a *team* of horses or oxen, is of the neuter gender: *das Gespann.*

Those words, that terminate in *schaft*, *heit*, *feit*, are governed in respect to their gender by the preceding rules, tho' they have the prefixed syllable *Ge* in their beginning.

Such words as terminate in the syllable *niß*, which resembles very much the English *ness*, denoting, like that, generally a state or condition, are partly of the female, partly of the neuter gender, and used differently in different provinces.

However following the best authority, *viz.* that of good German authors, we may fix the respective gender for most of them as follows:

Feminine: *Bedrängniß*, affliction, *Begegniß*, accident, *Bedürmmerniß*, concern, *Besorgniß*, solicitude, *Betrübniß*, grief, *Bewandtniß*, condition, *Empfangniß*, conception, *Eräugniß*, event, *Erkenntniß*, cognition, *Erlaubniß*, leave, *Ersparniß*, saving, *Fäulniß*, putrefaction, *Finsterniß*, darkness, *Kenntniß*, knowledge, *Kummer=niß*, sorrow, *Verdammniß*, damnation, *Wildniß*, wilderness.

Neuter: *Mergerniß*, scandal and vexation, *Bedürfniß*, want, *Befugniß*, qualification, *Begräbniß*, burial, *Behältniß*, a place where something is kept, *Be-*
C *kennt=*

Kenntniß *confession*, Bildniß, *image*, Bündniß, *pact*,
 Einverständniß, *agreement*, Erforderniß, *requisite*,
 Geheimniß, *mystery*, Gedächtniß, *memory*,
 Gefängniß, *jail*, Geständniß, *acknowledgement*,
 Gleichniß, *simile*, Hinderniß, *obstacle*, Mißver-
 ständniß, *misunderstanding*, Verhältniß, *rela-*
tion, Verhängniß, *fate*, Verlöbniß, *affiance*,
 Vermächtniß, *testament*, Versäumniß, *neglect*,
 Verzeichniß, *register*, Verständniß, *plot*, Zeug-
 niß, *witness*.

Compounds of two substantives, generally are
 of that gender to which the last of the two belongs,
 as das Rathhaus, the townhouse, compounded
 of Rath, counsel, which is of the male gender,
 and Haus, house, which is of the Neuter.

There are only few exceptions.

For Instance, the word Lohn, *wages*, of the
 male gender, becomes neuter in Compounds, tho'
 it be the last word; as das Tagelohn, day's wages.
 In some provinces they say: der Tagelohn, more
 regular certainly, but custom has decided in favour
 of the irregular, and the neuter gender prevails.

The word Muth, (the old english *mood*) of the
 male gender, in compounds generally becomes
 female, as die Anmuth, *agreeableness*, die Schwere-
 muth, *melancholy*, die Demuth, *humility*, die
 Sanftmuth, *meekness*, die Großmuth, *magnanimity*:
 only in Hochmuth, *haughtiness* and Uebermuth,
arrogance, it keeps to its gender, Kleinmuth,
pusillanimity, is used by some in the female, but
 with more exactness in the male gender, agreeing
 with the analogy of Großmuth, which is *masculine*.

Words

Words, received from foreign languages, keep the same gender, they have in those languages from which they were borrowed.

Some substantives of the male gender, especially those that terminate in *ling*, are applyed in this gender both to males and females; as *der Findling*, (the foundling), a male and female foundling a male or female person, that follows his own whim, deviating from the common custom and manners, is called *ein Sonderling*, in the male gender.

Of those words that are used in different genders according to a difference in their signification the following are particularly remarkable;

*Male**Neuter.*

der Band, the binding of a book and a volume, *das Band*, tape, riband

der Bund, pact,

das Bund, bundle.

der Erbe, heir,

das Erbe, property consisting in land or houses.

der Mensch, man,

das Mensch, wench.

der Schild, shield,

das Schild, the sign of inns and publick houses.

der Verdienst, gain,

das Verdienst, merit.

der Zeug, stuff in the signification of texture.

das Zeug, stuff in the general signification of any matter or materials.

Masculine

and

Feminine.

der See, a lake,

die See, the sea.

der Leiter, a guide, or one that leads.

die Leiter, a ladder.

The rest of these words, which are not frequently used, may best be learned by use and the assistance of a good dictionary.

The same method must be followed in respect to those words, whose gender is not determined by rules or by some essential difference or characteristic in their formation. As they owe their male, female or neuter gender only to the caprice of use, use can best teach it.

DECLENSION.

A word is said to be *declined*, when its termination is changed.

This may be done for two reasons, either to express by a termination thus changed, a difference in Number or in the Relation and Connection of a word.

1. *Number.*

Whatever is spoken of, is represented as **one** or **more**.

When a thing is represented as one, the Noun by which it is denoted, is said to be used in the *Singular* Number.

When more things are expressed by one word, this word is said to be used in the *Plural* Number.

The German language has three different methods in forming the Plural number of Substantives.

1. To change the termination of the Singular, as in English.

2. To

2. To change the vowel of the first or second syllable of the word. — This is only done with the vowels *a*, *o* and *u*, which are changed into *ä*, *ö* and *ü*.
3. To make the word undergo both these alterations.

As for the first manner of forming the Plural Number of a Substantive, there is in this case either made use of the syllables *er* and *en* or the letters *e* and *n*: *Kleid*, (*a suit of cloaths*) pl. *Kleider*, (*suits*) — *Mensch*, (*man*) pl. *Menschen*, (*men*) — *Schild*, (*shield*) pl. *Schilde*, (*shields*) — *Knabe*, (*boy*) pl. *Knaben* (*boys*).

As instances of the second and third may serve the words *Vater*, (*father*) *Väter*. — *Mutter*, *Mütter*. — *Vogel*, (*bird*) pl. *Vögel*. (*birds*) — *Rad*, (*wheel*) pl. *Räder*. — *Dorf*, (*village*) pl. *Dörfer* — *Buch* (*book*) pl. *Bücher*. — *Hahn* (*cock*) pl. *Hähne*. — *Bischoff*, (*bishop*) pl. *Bischöffe*. — *Diebstahl*, (*theft*) pl. *Diebstähle*. — *Schade*, (*damage*) pl. *Schäden*.

No general rules can be abstracted to teach the right use of this exchanging of vowels, as will be shewn in the explanation of the different forms for German Declension.

In some Substantives the Plural is exactly the same with the singular Number, as *der Kaiser* (*the emperor*) pl. *die Kaiser* (*the emperors*).

Some Substantives are not used in the Plural Number at all; as: *Dank* (*thanks*) *Rath* (*advice*) *Wille* (*will*) *Kauf* (*bargain*) *Strand* (*strand*) *Mund* (*mouth*)

(mouth) *Schak* (tax). — This word has the plural : *Schake*, when it signifies: *treasure* but no plural in the meaning of *taxes* — *Lohn*, (*wages*) *Bräutigam*, (*bridegroom*) *List*, (*cunning*). &c.

There is no reason in the nature or construction of these words, why they should not have a form for the plural number; but it is not used. — There is a considerable number of them, at least too considerable to be enumerated here. —

Others on the contrary are only used in the plural number. — Such are

1. Those that express a pair; as *Hosen* or *Beinkleider* (*breeches*) — *Eltern*, (*parents*). &c.
2. Such as express a quantity of things, for the single ones of which there is either no name at all or another name. Of the latter class is *Dünen* (*downs*) *Trümmer*, (*ruins*) of the former is *Waffen*, (*arms*) *Gliedmaßen*, (*limbs of the human body*). &c.

2. Cases.

The Declension of German words consists of four Cases for each Number, as has been observed above.

These cases are not expressed in all words by the same Syllables. Either the nature and construction of some words, or their Gender will perhaps not admit of some terminations added to express some of the cases; or sometimes one case by its termination lays that of another under a constraint.

Some

Some of these circumstances must have been a reason for multiplying the divers forms of Declension in the German language so far as to the number of eight, which they are actually increased to at present.

Though the difference between some of these forms of declension is only very small consisting perhaps in the deviation of only one or two single cases, they must all be examined seperately.

After having done this we will try to establish what general rules we can, on this head.

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

The termination for the Nominative case of this Declension extends almost to all the letters of the Alphabet. — For the rest of the cases it is as follows:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
		<i>Nom.</i>	<i>e.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>es</i> or <i>s</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>e.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>en.</i>
<i>Accus.</i>	like the Nomin.	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>e.</i>

The Genitive case of this Declension properly ought to terminate in *es*; but for shortness the *e* is omitted in many words, and only an *s* put instead of *es*. An accurate writer however will forbear of this omission, except in a very few words, in which the utter want of accent in the last syllable of the Nominative will not admitt of an additional syllable for the Genitive case. Such are: *Bräutigam* (*bridegroom*) *Genit.* *Bräutigams*. *Gehorsam* (*obedience*) *Gen.* *Gehorsams*. *Athem* (*breath*) *Gen.* *Athems*.

Observ. Those words that admit of no *e* for the Genetive case, cannot have it in the Dative neither. Their Dative is like their Nominative. In this manner:

<i>Nom.</i>	der Bräutigam,	<i>the bridegroom.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	des Bräutigams,	<i>of the bridegr.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	dem Bräutigam,	<i>to the bridegr.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	den Bräutigam,	<i>the bridegr.</i>

In the Plural Number these three words mentioned are not used.

All the rest of the very numerous train of words, that follow this Declension have *es* for their Genitive case, and in their Dative the *e* can never be omitted. — In this manner:

SINGUL.

PLUR.

<i>Nom.</i> der Baum, <i>the tree.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> die Bäume, <i>the trees.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> des Baumes, <i>of the three.</i>	<i>Gen.</i> der Bäume, <i>of the trees.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> dem Baume, <i>to the tree.</i>	<i>Dat.</i> den Bäumen, <i>to the trees.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> den Baum, <i>the tree.</i>	<i>Acc.</i> die Bäume, <i>the trees.</i>

In the manner are declined, as I have just now observed a great many words Primitives and Derivatives, without difference; but particularly:

1. All Derivatives that terminate in *ling*; as: Hänf-ling, (*linnet*) Fündling, (*foundling*) Jüngling, (*a youth*) Häring, (*herring*).
2. All those of the Neuter Gender, as terminate in *niß*; as: Gedächtniß (*memory*) Gefängniß (*prison*) Begräbniß (*burial*) Geheimniß (*secret*).

3. All

3. All collectives and Iteratives, that begin with the initial syllable *Ge* and terminate not in *el* and *er*; as *Gerücht*, (*rumour*) *Geräusch*, (*noise*) *Gehirn*, (*brain*) *Geschenk*, (*present*).

Note. Such of these words as terminate in *e* follow the third Declension.

In respect to Gender the words of this Declension are Masculine and Neuter.

Those of the Neuter Gender never change the vowel *a*, *o* and *u*, into *ä*, *ö* and *ü*, in forming the Plural Number.

Most of the Masculine undergo this change; as: *Geruch* (*smell*) *pl.* *Gerüche*.

However the following may keep their vowel unchanged, tho' of Masculine Gender: *Mal*, *Nar*, *Uhorn*, *Umboß*, *Anwalt*, *Arm*, *Ballast*, *Bau*, *Brod*, *Dachs*, *Dold*, *Dorsch*, *Eidam*, *Falz*, *Flachs*, *Fraß*, *Gemahl*, *Gurt*, *Halm*, *Harnisch*, *Hauch*, *Herold*, *Herzog*, *Huf*, *Irrsal*, *Kalck*, *Kobold*, *Kur*, *Lachs*, *Leichnam*, *Luchs*, *Mittag*, *Mold*, *Ort*, *Pack*, *Pfad*, *Pfau*, *Schrot*, *Spalt*, *Staar*, *Stoff*, *Strauß*, *Tag*, *Trunkenbold*, *Uhu*, *Vielfraß*, *Widhopf*, *Zoll*, (*inch*; the same word signifies also *TOLL* or *excise of goods*: in this signification it has *Zölle* for the Plural) *Zahnstocher*. All these keep the same vowels in the Plural as in the Singular Number. *Zahnstocher* (*tooth-picker*) *Pl.* *die Zahnstocher*. *Tag* (*day*) *Pl.* *die Tage*. The following foreign words likewise.

Admiral, *Balsam*, *Bisam*, *General*, *Grad*, *Gran*, *Journal*, *Part*, (particularly in the

compounds *Gegenpart*, *Widerpart*, *adversary*; the primitive is obsolete) *Plan*, *Pol*, *Port*, *Psalm*, *Puls*, *Punct*, *Salat*, *Scorpion*, *Tact*.

THE SECOND DECLENSION.

This Declension is very much the same with the former. The only difference is that the latter expresses the Plural Number more strongly by the Syllable *er*, than the first does by mere *e*. Thus:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
		<i>Nom.</i>	<i>er.</i>
<i>Genit.</i>	<i>es</i> or <i>s.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>er.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>e.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ern.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	like the <i>Nom.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>er.</i>

In this Declension the letter *e* for the Genitive and Dative case can only be omitted when it is the Nominative. In such words there is no second *e* added for the Genitive or Dative case; as *Gewölbe*, (*vault*) *Gen.* *Gewölbes*; *Dat.* *Gewölbe*.

Most of the words, that follow this Declension, are of the Neuter Gender.

All those of them that have one of the vowels *a*, *o* or *u* in the Singular, change it for *ä*, *ö* or *ü* in the Plural. For instance *das Blatt* (*the leaf*).

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>das Blatt, the leaf.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>die Blätter, the leaves.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>des Blattes, of the leaf.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>der Blätter, of the leaves.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>dem Blatte, to the leaf.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>den Blättern, to the leaves.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>das Blatt, the leaf.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>die Blätter, the leaves.</i>

The

The single words, that follow this Declension are no more to be marked out by any characteristick, than those of the first. Amongst others especially of the Neuter Gender those that terminate in *thum* are of the number

As the Plural Number by the termination, which this Declension has for it, is particularly well marked, some words, over and above their proper Plural form will be adjusted to the Plural of this declension too, when there is occasion for a stronger expression of Plurality of Number or rather for expressing the Plural distributively. — So *Band* (*tye*) has the Plural *Bande* (meaning *ties*, collectively, more than one, without considering each singly) and the *Distributive* Plural (if I may call it so) *Bänder* (*ties*, more than one, but each singly considered). — So the following:

S I N G.	P L U R.	
	<i>Collective</i>	<i>Distributive.</i>
Ding, <i>thing</i> ,	Dinge, <i>things</i> ,	die Dinger, the single <i>things</i> .
Dorn, <i>thorn</i> ,	Dorne, <i>thorns</i> ,	die Dörner, the single <i>thorns</i> .
Horn, <i>horn</i> ,	Horne, <i>sorts of</i> <i>horn</i> ,	die Hörner, the single <i>horns</i> .
Land, <i>country</i> ,	Lande, <i>countries</i> (or dominions)	die Länder, the <i>countries</i> .
Mahl, <i>mark</i> ,	Mahle, *)	die Mähler, the <i>marks</i> .
		Ort,

*) The word *Mahl* has a different signification. It means a *mark* and again it is the same, as a *turn* or what is expressed in English by *time*. *Einmahl* is *once* *Zweymahl*, *two times*. In this signification it is written with a small letter not begun with

<i>Ort, place,</i>	<i>Orte, places,</i>	<i>die Oerter, the single places.</i>
<i>Testament, will,</i>	<i>Testamente, wills,</i>	<i>die Testamenter, the single copies of a man's will.</i>
<i>Wort, word,</i>	<i>Worte, words</i>	<i>die Wörter, the single words.</i>

To the same class may be referred the following words, which expressing a different meaning, have a double Plural, to mark the difference at least in this Number, which in the Singular in most of them is marked by the Gender.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>das Gesicht, the face</i> (and also: apparition)	<i>Gefichter, faces;</i>	<i>Gefichte, apparitions.</i>
<i>der Mensch, man,</i>	<i>die Menschen, men.</i>	
<i>das Mensch, wench,</i>		<i>die Menscher, wenches.</i>
<i>der Schild, the shield</i> in ancient armour.	<i>die Schilde, shields.</i>	
<i>das Schild, the sign of Inns &c.</i>		<i>die Schilder signs of public houses.</i>

THE THIRD DECLENSION.

This Declension is quite the same with the first; except only that there is no entire syllable added to the words of this for any of the cases. Six of the eight cases for both numbers are quite alike or stand unaltered; only the Genitive of the Singular is distinguished by the letter *s*, added to the word, and

a capital one; and in this signification it has the Plural *mahle*. Seldom used, however, the sense, in which this Plural as it is form may be used, can but seldom occur: and when it occurs, recourse is rather had to circumscription in order to avoid this obsolete Plural.

and the Dative Plural by the letter n. — In this manner:

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Nom. der Vater, the father. Nom. die Väter, the fathers.

Gen. des Vaters, of the father. Gen. der Väter, of the fathers.

Dat. dem Vater, the father. Dat. den Vätern, to the fathers.

Acc. den Vater, the father. Acc. die Väter, the fathers.

The words, that follow this Declension are numerous. Their Gender is not fixed; some are of the Masculine, others of the Neuter. In those of the latter the vowel of the Singular is not changed in the Plural Number, except: *das Kloster, (the convent) Pl. die Klöster, and das Lager, (the camp) Pl. die Läger.*

The general terminations of the words of this Declension are: *el, er and en.* Add to these words of the Neuter Gender, that begin with the initial syllables *Be* or *Ge* and terminate in *e* as: *Gebirge, Gemählde, Gelübde, Gefolge, &c.*

Moreover all Diminutives that terminate in *lein*, and *chen*; and many foreign words and Proper Names terminating in *el, n, and er.*

THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

This Declension contains only words of the masculine Gender. Moreover it changes nothing but the termination in those words, that follow it. There is no change of vowel in the innermost syllable

syllables of a word required for this declension; and all the terminations of it are either en or n. Thus:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
		Nom.	en or n.
Gen.	en or n.	Gen.	en or n.
Dat.	en or n.	Dat.	en or n.
Acc.	en or n.	Acc.	en or n.

All the words that follow this Declension are Primitives. Many of them terminate in e, which letter for the most part is only added to soften the harsh sound of two or three rough Consonants in the end of a Monosyllable, and to make a Dyssyllable of it. Those words, that terminate in this additional e, only require an n to be added to their Nominative in forming the rest of the cases. Such as terminate in a consonant require en; as:

SINGUL.		PLUR.	
Nom.	der Mensch, the man.	Nom.	die Mensch en, the men.
Gen.	des Mensch en, of the man.	Gen.	der Mensch en, of the men.
Dat.	dem Mensch en, to the man.	Dat.	den Mensch en, to the men.
Acc.	den Mensch en, the man.	Acc.	die Mensch en, the men.

Besides the German Primitives most of foreign words that terminate in ant, ar, ast, at, ent, et, ist, it, oß, ot, af, uck, it, an, iz &c. are declined in this manner; as: Atheist, Candidat, Basilisk, Prälat, Husar, Student, Soldat, Tyrann, Poet, Jesuit, Deist, Israelit, Polack, Aroat, Kalmuck &c.

The

THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

All the words of this Declension are of the Masculine Gender too and have the termination *e*. The Declension is as follows:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>e.</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>en.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>enſ.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>en.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>en.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>en.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>en.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>en.</i>

In some Provinces they and to most of such words, as terminate in *e*, and *n*; then they may very properly be declined in the manner of the the third Declension. However the best authority is for following this. Thus:

SING.	PLUR.
<i>Nom.</i> der Name, <i>the name.</i>	<i>Nom.</i> die Namen, <i>the names.</i>
<i>Gen.</i> deſ Namens, <i>of the name.</i>	<i>Gen.</i> der Namen, <i>of the names.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> dem Namen, <i>to the name.</i>	<i>Dat.</i> den Namen, <i>to the names.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> den Namen, <i>the name.</i>	<i>Acc.</i> die Namen, <i>the names.</i>

Two words only that terminate not in *e* are to be declined after the manner of this Declension, one of which is of the Neuter Gender. These are: *der Schmerz*, (*pain*) and *daſ Herz*, (*the heart*). The latter being of the Neuter Gender has the Accusative like the Nominative.

THE SIXTH DECLENSION.

This Declension is really only a composition of two different Declensions; its Singular being taken from

from the first or the third and its Plural from the fourth Declension.

As the Singular Number of this Declension may be taken from either the first or the third, it has in a manner a double form, the first Declension having *e* for its Dative case and the third making the Dative like the Nominative. — The terminations are these:

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Gen. *eß* or *ß*.Nom. *en* or *n*.Dat. *e* or like Nom.Gen. *en* or *n*.

Acc. like the Nom.

Dat. *en* or *n*.Acc. *en* or *n*.

The following words chiefly have the Singular of the first Declension, and therefore in the Genitive case *eß* and in the Dative *e*: *das Bett*, (*the bed*) *der Dorn*, (*the thorn*) *das Gliedmaß*, (*the limb*) *das Ohr*, (*the ear*) *das Stück*, (*the piece*) *der Hagedorn*, (*hawthorn*) *der Halm*, (*the stalk*) *der Sporn*, (*the spur*) *der See*, (*a lake*) *der Staat*, (*a commonwealth*) *der Strahl*, (*a beam*). They are declined in this manner:

SING.

PLUR.

Nom. *der Staat*, *the commonwealth*.Nom. *die Staaten*, *the commonwealths*.Gen. *des Staates*, *of the commonwealth*.Gen. *der Staaten*, *of the commonwealths*.Dat. *dem Staate*, *to the commonwealth*.Dat. *den Staaten*, *to the commonwealths*.Acc. *den Staat*, *the commonwealth*.Acc. *die Staaten*, *the commonwealths*.

Those

Those, whose Singular follows the third Declension are declined thus:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. der Nachbar, the neighbour.	Nom. die Nachbar n, the neighbours.
Gen. des Nachbars, of the neighbour.	Gen. der Nachbar n, of the neighbours.
Dat. dem Nachbar, to the neighbour.	Dat. den Nachbar n, to the neighbours.
Acc. den Nachbar, the neighbour.	Acc. die Nachbar n, the neighbours.

THE SEVENTH DECLENSION.

This and the eighth Declension contain only such words as are of the Feminine Gender.

All words of the Feminine Gender keep their termination quite unalter'd throughout the Singular Number.

The words that follow this Declension take either the syllable en or the letter n for their termination in the Plural Number. This termination remains unvaried throughout the four Cases.

The letter n serves for forming the Plural Number of all the Feminine words that have in their Singular one of the following terminations: e, el, er or ee and ie.

In those words, whose termination for the Singular is either ee, or ie, these two letters are parted and the last of them makes up an additional syllable with the plural termination n, so that they actually

D

ter-

terminate in en; as: die See (*the sea*) pl. die Se=en;
die Phantasie (*fancy*) pl. die Phantasi=en.

An example of words that have en in the Plural Number:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. die Jagd, <i>the chace.</i>	Nom. die Jagden, <i>the chaces.</i>
Gen. der Jagd, <i>of the chace.</i>	Gen. der Jagden, <i>of the chaces.</i>
Dat. der Jagd, <i>to the chace.</i>	Dat. der Jagden, <i>to the chaces.</i>
Acc. die Jagd, <i>the chace.</i>	Acc. die Jagden, <i>the chaces.</i>

Thus are declined: Absicht, Andacht, Anstalt, Antwort, Arbeit, Art, Bahn, Birn, Brut, Cur, Fahrt, Flur, Frau, Jungfrau, Geburt, Gefahr, Gestalt, Heurath, Last, List, Pflicht, Schlacht, Schrift, That, Welt, Zahl, Zeit &c.

Moreover all female Derivatives, that have in their Singular the terminations:

end; as: Gegend, (*neighbourhood, environs*)
Tugend, (*virtue*).

en; as: Fischeren, (*fishery*) Dieber en, (*thievery*)
Gasteren, (*feast*) Litanen, (*the Litany*).

heit; as: Begebenheit, (*event*) Bosheit, (*wickedness*).

inn; as: Gattinn, (*consort*) Königin, (*queen*)
Hündinn, (*bitch*) Prinzessin &c.

keit; as: Billigkeit, (*equity*) Seeligkeit, Herrlichkeit, Mannigfaltigkeit &c.

sal;

sal; as: Drangsal, (*distress*) Trübsal, (*calamity*).

These two words however have for the Plural Number likewise the termination e, die Drangsale, die Trübsale, probably from the Singular of the Neuter Gender; in which Gender both words are used likewise; das Trübsal, das Drangsal. However they are both more frequently used in the Plural, than in the Singular Number, and the termination e is more in vogue, than en.

schaft; as: Bekantschaft, (*acquaintance*) Gesellschaft, (*company*).

ung; as: Achtung, (*regard*) Begegnung, (*usage*) Beleidigung, (*offence*) Belagerung, Befriedigung, Besänftigung, Verehrung, Gewährung &c.

An example of words, that have the termination n for the Plural Number:

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Nom. die Kanzel, the pulpit.

Nom. die Kanzeln, the pulpits.

Gen. der Kanzel, of the pulpit.

Gen. der Kanzeln, of the pulpits.

Dat. der Kanzel, to the pulpit.

Dat. den Kanzeln, to the pulpits.

Acc. die Kanzel, the pulpit.

Acc. die Kanzeln, the pulpits.

Thus are declined: Accise, Ameise, Amme, Arche, Bahre, Base, Begierde, Behörde, Beschwerde, Backe, Beere, Biene, Binse, Blume, Blüthe, Dose, Pfarre, Schule, Achsel, Angel, Gurgel, Gabel, Hechel,

Hechel, Kugel, Kammer, Leiter, Rener, Schulter, Mauer, Ziffer, Zeder, and a great many more of the like terminations.

An example of words, that have the termination *ee* or *ie* in the Singular Number:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. die Armee, the army.	Nom. die Armeen, the armies.
Gen. der Armee, of the army.	Gen. der Armeen, of the armies.
Dat. der Armee, to the army.	Dat. den Armeen, to the armies.
Acc. die Armee, the army.	Acc. die Armeen, the armies.

In the same manner are those declined, that terminate in *ie*.

Observ. The words: Mutter and Tochter, ought according to their termination to follow this declension; but they are, perhaps on account of the relation which exists between the signification of the three words, declined like Vater, after the third Declension. — Thus:

PLUR. of Mutter.	PLUR. of Tochter.
Nom. die Mütter, the mothers.	Nom. die Töchter, the daughters.
Gen. der Mütter, of the mothers.	Gen. der Töchter, of the daughters.
Dat. den Müttern, to the mothers.	Dat. den Töchtern, to the daughters.
Acc. die Mütter, the mothers.	Acc. die Töchter, the daughters.

The

THE EIGHTH DECLENSION.

This Declension comprehends the rest of the feminine words, whose Plural Number is formed by the mere addition of the letter *e*; but the vowel of their primitive syllable is changed too, if it is not an *e* or *i*, which cannot be changed. All the cases of the Plural have the termination *e*, only the Dative has *en*. In the Singular Number all the cases are like the Nominative. — Thus.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Nom. die Braut, *the bride.* *Nom.* die Bräute, *the brides.*

Gen. der Braut, *of the bride.* *Gen.* der Bräute, *of the brides.*

Dat. der Braut, *to the bride.* *Dat.* den Bräuten, *to the brides.*

Acc. die Braut, *the bride.* *Acc.* die Bräute, *the brides.*

*

*

*

Whoever examines these several forms of German declension with any degree of attention, will easily discover, that they are for the most part established merely by use. For this reason there can but few General Rules be given for the German Declensions; and all, that can serve as a maxim in declining German words, may be comprehended in the following four observations.

1. *The termination of all feminine words is never changed for the formation of any case in the singular number.*

D 3

2. *Of*

2. *Of all Neuter words the Accusative case has entirely the same termination, as the Nominative.*

3. *All words, that have for their Genitive case of the singular number the termination es must have e for their Dative; those, whose Genitive terminates in s have no other termination for their Dative, than that of the Nominative.*

4. *Those words, whose Nominative case of the plural number terminates in n, keep that termination for all the cases of that number; those, whose Nominative terminates in e, l, or r, have the letter n in their Dative.*

THE DECLENSION OF PROPER NAMES.

There is a difference of Declension between original German and foreign Names.

Some of the latter are declined only by means of the German Article. — The Article, thus used in declining Proper Names of persons, serves only as a sign of declension; for the nature of a Proper name admits not of the signification of an Article. This improper use of the Article therefore is to be avoided as much as possible.

The Proper names of rivers are in German considered as Appellative names, and on this account declined with the article. They are of different Genders too like Appellative substantives; those of the female Gender are indeclineable, or the difference of case is in them only expressed by the Article,

Article, as: *die Elbe*, (*the River ELBE*) *Gen. der Elbe*, *Dat. der Elbe*, *Acc. die Elbe*.

All Greek and Latin Proper names may be declined in the Latin manner, without any article. Most of them are even inflected in the exact manner of German Names, by German cases and the addition of German syllables. Only those, that terminate in *us* or *os* cannot agree with the German declension. For this reason these syllables are generally cut off in adapting such words to the German language. So *Augustus* is curtailed into *August*, *Homerus* (or in Greek *os*) into *Homer*, *Pindarus* into *Pindar*. With the Latin termination *i us* this can but seldom be done; *Claudius* must remain *Claudius* in German too and *Livius* *Livius*; of *Tiberius* may be made *Tiber*.

The most general way of declining German Proper Names is, to add (when they are declined without any Article) to their Nominative termination an *s* for making the Genitive, the syllable *en* for making the Dative and Accusative case of the Singular Number; to form the Dative Plural by adding *en* and the other three cases of this Number by the only addition of *e*. Thus:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i>	Gottfried.	<i>Nom.</i>	die Gottfried e.
<i>Gen.</i>	Gottfried s.	<i>Gen.</i>	der Gottfried e.
<i>Dat.</i>	Gottfried en.	<i>Dat.</i>	den Gottfried en.
<i>Acc.</i>	Gottfried en.	<i>Acc.</i>	die Gottfried e.

Those German or foreign Proper Names, that terminate in *el*, *al*, *il*, *er*, *ar*, and *or*, have for

their Genitive Singular *s*, but for their Dative and Accusative and for their Dative Plural *n*, when those syllables in which the Nominative terminates are pronounced without any accent. But when the tone rests on such syllables, they are entirely declined in the former manner, and have *en*.

All German or foreign Proper Names, that terminate in *s*, *sch*, *z* or *x* have for Euphony's sake in the Dative Case of the Singular Number *en s* instead of *s*; as *Franz* (*Francis*) Gen. *Franzen s*; *Horaz* (*Horace*) Gen. *Horazen s*; *Max* (*Maximilian*) Gen. *Maxen s*.

In the same manner they make the Genitive case of such Female Proper Names, as terminate in *a* and *e*; as: *Flora*, Gen. *Floren s*; *Chloe*, Gen. *Chloen s*. Those, that terminate in *a*, have moreover for the Plural Number the termination *en*; those in *e* have *n*; as *die Floren*, *die Chloen*.

The Name *Jehova* is likewise declined thus and amongst the Names of Countries or Towns *Europa* (*Europe*) *Sparta* and *Samaria*.

The rest of the Names of Countries and Towns, which can but very seldom be used in the Plural Number, have for the Genitive case the termination *s*, and for the rest their termination remains unchanged.

Many Names of Persons are declined in this manner too; but those have *e* for the Nominative Plural, and *en* for the Dative of that Number. Such are the German and foreign Names that terminate in *en*, *on*, *am*, *em*, *i*, *o*, and the masculine Names

Names in a; as! Karsten, Melanchthon, Xenophon, Abraham, Methusalem, Jacobi, Leonhardi, Sipio, Cato, Cicero, Beda, Noah. — Thus:

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	Cicero	Nom.	die Cicerone.
Gen.	Cicero's.	Gen.	der Cicerone.
Dat.	Cicero.	Dat.	den Ciceronen.
Acc.	Cicero.	Acc.	die Cicerone.

ADJECTIVES.

ADJECTIVES are words by which Attributes are expressed.

There is a near relation between Adjectives and Adverbs. The Adverb stands as a name for qualities, not considered as Substantives; but the Adjective denotes qualities adherent, or Attributes.

In the English language this difference is of no great importance, the Adjective not being declined; but in the German it is. The Adjective is made of the Adverb by declension. Grün (*green*) for instance, is an Adverb, *der Baum ist grün*, — *the tree is green*, — by declension it becomes an Adjective: *der grüne Baum*, *the green tree*.

The German Adjective is not only declined, to combine it with its Substantive; it has also different terminations to express the Gender, Number and Case of this Substantive. The termination of Adjectives is in this language even vary'd according to the difference of the Articles, which may precede Substantives. If the Article is Definite, the Adjective has the termination *e*, by which it is joined

Substantives of all the three Genders. But if the Substantive is preceded by the Indefinite Article; the Adjective has the termination *er* to combine it with a Masculine, *e* with a Feminine, and *es* with a Neuter Substantive. These terminations are varied again for the Plural Number and for the different Cases of the Substantive.

Besides the declension, which an Adjective must undergo in the German language, to express its combination with the Substantive in all the different relations, in which a Substantive may be considered, there is another declension, more essential, to which the Adjective is subject in all languages, hereafter to be examined, *viz.* Comparison.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

There are no different forms in the declension of Adjectives; the same terminations must serve for all. Only this small difference may be taken notice of: there are some Adverbs, that terminate in *e*; to these in making Adjectives of them is only the single letter *r* added, as to others the syllable *er*, and they retain their Adverbial termination in such cases as require the termination of *e*.

The General declension of all German Adjectives, when joined to a Substantive, which is preceded by the Definite Article, *der*, is as follows:

SINGUL.

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
Nom. (<i>der</i>) grüne (<i>green</i>)	(<i>die</i>) grüne.	(<i>das</i>) grüne.
Gen. (<i>des</i>) grünen.	(<i>der</i>) grünen.	(<i>des</i>) grünen.
Dat. (<i>dem</i>) grünen.	(<i>der</i>) grünen.	(<i>dem</i>) grünen.
Acc. (<i>den</i>) grünen	(<i>die</i>) grüne.	(<i>das</i>) grüne.

P L U.

 PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	grünen.	for all the
<i>Gen.</i>	grünen.	three Genders
<i>Dat.</i>	grünen.	of the Substantive.
<i>Acc.</i>	grünen.	

When the Substantive is preceded by the indefinite Article (*ein*) the Adjective is declined with more variations of its termination. For instance the Adjective *groß* (*great*) — in this manner:

<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Feminin.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> (<i>ein</i>) großer,	(<i>eine</i>) große,	(<i>ein</i>) großes.
<i>Gen.</i> (<i>eines</i>) großen,	(<i>einer</i>) großen,	(<i>eines</i>) großen.
<i>Dat.</i> (<i>einem</i>) großen,	(<i>einer</i>) großen,	(<i>einem</i>) großen.
<i>Acc.</i> (<i>einen</i>) großen,	(<i>eine</i>) große,	(<i>ein</i>) großes.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	große.	for all the
<i>Gen.</i>	großer,	tree Genders
<i>Dat.</i>	großen,	of the Substantive.
<i>Acc.</i>	große.	

In the same manner the Adjective is declined, when the Substantive, to which it belongs, is used without any Article; only the Dative Case of the Singular Number has *en* instead of *n* for the Masculine and Neuter Gender. The Genitive case had formerly and has yet very often in this construction the termination *es* instead of *en*, as in the phrase: *sey gute's Muthes*, (*be cheerful, not dejected*) or: *gerade's Wegs*. (*strait way*) However the termination *en* is rather preferred at present, most probably, in order to avoid the disagreeable repetition of *es*. They say *seligen Andenkens*, (*of blessed*

bleſſed memory) rather than ſelig eſ Andenkens, widrigen Falles (*in the contrary caſe*) die heilige Schrift alten und neuen Teſtaments, (*the Scripture of the old and new Teſtament*) er hat ſein Vermögen guten Theils ſchon verthan. (*he has ſpent already a good part of his fortune.*)

Adjectives, that terminate in their abſolute form or without being joined to a Subſtantive, in the letter m, as arm, (*poor*) lahm, (*lame*) angenehm, (*agreeable*) unangenehm, (*disagreeable*) bequem, (*convenient*) &c. have for their Dative caſe of the Singular Number in all the three Genders the termination en inſtead of em, when they are joined to a Subſtantive without any Article: armen Manne, (*to a poor man*) not armen Manne; bequemen Hauſe, (*to a convenient houſe*) not bequeme m Hauſe. — This is the only exception, all the Adjectives beſides follow the General rule.

Example of an Adjective joined to Subſtantives of a different Gender, and preceded by different Articles.

I. *With the definite Article.*

MASCUL.

FEMIN.

Nom. der gute Mann, *the good man.*

die gute Frau, *the good woman.*

Gen. deſ guten Mannes, *of the good man.*

der guten Frau, *of the good woman.*

Dat. dem guten Manne, *to the good man.*

der guten Frau, *to the good woman.*

Acc. den guten Mann, *the good man.*

die gute Frau, *the good woman.*

NEUT.

NEUTER.

Nom.	das gute Kind,	the good child.
Gen.	des guten Kindes,	of the good child.
Dat.	dem guten Kinde,	to the good child.
Acc.	das gute Kind,	the good child.

In the Plural Number all the Cases have the termination en, whether the Substantive be of the Male, Female, or Neuter Gender.

2. With the indefinite Article.

MASCUL.

FEMIN.

Nom.	ein guter Mann, a good man.	eine gute Frau, a good woman.
Gen.	eines guten Mannes, of a good man.	einer guten Frau, of a good woman.
Dat.	einem guten Manne, to a good man.	einer guten Frau, to a good woman.
Acc.	einen guten Mann, a good man.	eine gute Frau, a good woman.

NEUTER.

Nom.	ein gutes Kind, a good child.
Gen.	eines guten Kindes, of a good child.
Dat.	einem guten Kinde, to a good child.
Acc.	ein gutes Kind, a good child.

When two or more Adjectives are placed before a Substantive, which is preceded by no Article, sometimes only the first of the Adjectives is declined regularly throughout all its cases, as:

MASCUL.

MASCUL.

FEMIN.

<i>Nom.</i> guter alter Käse, good old cheese.	reife süsse Frucht, ripe sweet fruit.
<i>Gen.</i> gutes (en) alten Käses, of good old cheese.	reifer süssen Frucht, of ripe sweet fruit.
<i>Dat.</i> gutem alten Käse, to good old cheese.	reifer süssen Frucht, to ripe sweet fruit.
<i>Acc.</i> guten alten Käse, good old cheese.	reife süsse Frucht, ripe sweet fruit.

Sometimes both Adjectives are regularly declined. The difference can only be decided by custom, which varies in this point.

2. Comparison of Adjectives.

An Attribute may be found in one Substance more or less than in the other. This difference must be expressed by the Adjective. In most languages the Adjectives have different terminations for these different Degrees.

In the German language the addition of the syllable *er* serves to denote the *Comparative degree*, or to assert the preference of one Quality or Attribute before another or others to which it is compared; and the addition of the syllable *est*, or the single letter *st* expresses the *Superlative degree*, or that a Quality passes all comparison.

What generally is called the *positive degree* is only the mere assertion of a Quality without any respect to Comparison.

These terminations however will only serve for Adverbs, without undergoing as many variations,

as the terminations of the Adjective must undergo in its *Positive degree*, or without Comparison. The Adjective, when lengthened by these terminations for Comparison, must be declined exactly with the same respect to Gender, Number and Case of its Substantive, as before without any Comparison. The terminations for its declension are the same too.

Only this is to be observed in respect to the Declension of compared Adjectives, in the Comparative as well as in the Superlative Degree. The vowels *a*, *o* and *u* are in the Comparative and Superlative Degree of some Adjectives changed into *ä*, *ö* and *ü*. Those with which it is done are Monosyllables. — They are :

alt, old, arm, poor, bange, afraid, dumm, stupid, grob, coarse, groß, great, hart, hard, hoch, high, jung, young, kalt, cold, klar, clear, klug, cunning, krank, sick, krumm, crooked, kurz, short, lang, long, naß, wet, roth, red, scharf, sharp, schmal, narrow, schwach, weak.

In the Comparative and Superlative Degree of these the vowels *a*, *o* and *u* are changed and of *arm* is made the Comparative Degree: *ärmer*, and the Superlative: *ärmste*; of *roth* the Comparative *röther* or *der röthere* and the Superlative: *der rötheste*; *dumm*, Comp. *der dümmere*, Superl. *der dümmste*.

The Comparative and Superlative Degree of the rest of the Adjectives are declined as follows.

An

*An Adjective in the Comparative Degree, preceded
by the Definite Article.*

SINGULAR.

MASCUL.

FEMIN.

Nom. der gütigere Vater, the kinder father.	die liebere Mutter, the dearer mother.
Gen. des gütigern Vaters, of the kinder father.	der lieberen Mutter, of the dearer mother.
Dat. dem gütigern Vater, to the kinder father.	der lieberen Mutter, to the dearer mother.
Acc. den gütigern Vater, the kinder father.	die liebere Mutter, the dearer mother.

PLURAL.

Nom. die gütigern Väter, the kinder fathers.	die lieberen Mütter, the dearer mothers.
Gen. der gütigern Väter, of the kinder fathers.	der lieberen Mütter, of the dearer mothers.
Dat. den gütigern Vätern, to the kinder fathers.	den lieberen Müttern, to the dearer mothers.
Acc. die gütigern Väter, the kinder fathers.	die lieberen Mütter, the dearer mothers.

NEUTER.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Nom. das schnellere Pferd, the fleeter horse.	die schnelleren Pferde, the fleeter horses.
Gen. des schnelleren Pferdes, of the fleeter horse.	der schnelleren Pferde, of the fleeter horses.
Dat. dem schnelleren Pferde, to the fleeter horse.	den schnelleren Pferden, to the fleeter horses.
Acc. das schnellere Pferd, the fleeter horse.	die schnelleren Pferde, the fleeter horses.

The

The Positive Degree of these Adjectives is *gütig, kind, lieb, dear, schnell, quick, swift, fleet*. When joined to a Substantive preceded by the Indefinite Article, their Declension in the Comparative runs thus:

MASCUL.

FEMIN.

Nom. ein gütigerer Vater, a kinder father.	eine liebere Mutter, a dearer mother.
Gen. eines gütigeren Vaters, of a kinder father.	einer lieberen Mutter, of a dearer mother.
Dat. einem gütigeren Vater, to a kinder father.	einer lieberen Mutter, to a dearer mother.
Acc. einen gütigeren Vater, a kinder father.	eine liebere Mutter, a dearer mother.

An Adjective in the Comparative Degree joined to a Substantive of the Neuter Gender, preceded by the Indefinite Article.

Nom. ein kleineres Haus, a smaller house.
Gen. eines kleineren Hauses, of a smaller house.
Dat. einem kleineren Hause, to a smaller house.
Acc. ein kleineres Haus, a smaller house.

The increase of syllables, which an Adjective obtains, by adding these terminations for Comparison to it, makes it very often sound more harsh and disagreeable in the Comparative and Superlative degree, than it does in the Positive. To avoid this deterioration of sound they throw away the *e* before the Comparative Termination in such Adjectives, whose Positive terminates in *el, n* or *r*; as *edel*, (*noble*) has *edler* in the Comparative, not *edeler*; *sicher* (*safe*) has *sicherer* not *sicherer*; *vollkommen* (*perfect*)

(perfect) vollkommner; der edlere, der vollkommnere, der sichrere; not der edlere, der vollkommnere, der sichrere.

Before the termination of the Superlative Degree the letter e is also added or left out according to the effect, it has on the Euphony of the word. To roth, groß and some others it is added: der rōtheſte, der grōßeſte, for here it improves the sound. In others, as klein, jung, arm, &c. it is left out: der kleinſte, der jūngſte, der ārmſte.

Adjectives in the Superlative Degree, joined to Substantives of different Gender.

M A S C U L I N E.

S I N G U L A R.

Nom. der kleinſte Huth, *the smallest hat.*

Gen. des kleinſten Huthes, *of the smallest hat.*

Dat. dem kleinſten Huth, *to the smallest hat.*

Acc. den kleinſten Huth, *the smallest hat.*

P L U R A L.

Nom. die kleinſten Hütche, *the smallest hats.*

Gen. die kleinſten Hütche, *of the smallest hats.*

Dat. den kleinſten Hütchen, *to the smallest hats.*

Acc. die kleinſten Hütche, *the smallest hats.*

F E M I N I N E.

S I N G U L A R.

Nom. die reichſte Stadt, *the richest town.*

Gen. der reichſten Stadt, *of the richest town.*

Dat. der reichſten Stadt, *to the richest town.*

Acc. die reichſte Stadt, *the richest town.*

P L U R.

PLURAL.

Nom. die reichsten Städte, *the richest towns.*

Gen. der reichsten Städte, *of the richest towns.*

Dat. den reichsten Städten, *to the richest towns.*

Acc. die reichsten Städte, *the richest towns.*

NEUTER.

SINGULAR.

Nom. das größte Haus, *the greatest house.*

Gen. des größten Hauses, *of the greatest house.*

Dat. dem größten Hause, *to the greatest house.*

Acc. das größte Haus, *the greatest house.*

PLURAL.

Nom. die größten Häuser, *the greatest houses.*

Gen. der größten Häuser, *of the greatest houses.*

Dat. den größten Häusern, *to the greatest houses.*

Acc. die größten Häuser, *the greatest houses.*

There are but very few Adjectives in the German language that are irregularly compared. Gut, (*good*) has better in the Comparative; ein guter Mann, (*a good man*) ein besserer Mann, (*a better man*) der beste Mann. (*the best man*) Viel has mehr in the Comparative, and meist in the Superlative; viel Leute, (*many people*) mehr Leute, (*more people*) die meisten Leute. (*most people*) Of some the Adverbs are only irregular, and the Adjectives deduced from them are regularly compared.

NUMBER.

The words by which the Number of Substances — or how many of the substances in question

you mean — is expressed, are neither Adjectives, nor Adverbs, but a particular species of words which follows neither the rules of the one, nor of the other.

In the German language the following *Numbers* are used:

eins,	one.	funfzehn,	fifteen.
zwey,	two.	sechzehn,	sixteen.
drey,	three.	siebzehn,	seventeen.
vier,	four.	achtzehn,	eighteen.
fünf,	five.	neunzehn,	nineteen.
sechs,	six.	zwanzig,	twenty.
sieben,	seven.	dreißig,	thirty.
acht,	eight.	vierzig,	forty.
neun,	nine.	funfzig,	fifty.
zehen, (zehn)	ten.	sechzig,	sixty.
elf,	eleven.	siebzig,	seventy.
zwölf,	twelve.	achtzig,	eighty.
dreizehn,	thirteen.	neunzig,	ninety.
vierzehn,	fourteen.	hundert,	hundred.

From the Number *twenty* to *hundred* the composition is done by the Conjunction *und*; the Decimal Number is placed behind, and that of unity before. Thus:

ein und zwanzig,	twenty one.
zwey und zwanzig,	twenty two.
drey und zwanzig,	twenty three.
vier und zwanzig,	twenty four.
fünf und zwanzig,	twenty five.
sechs und zwanzig,	twenty six.

sieben

sieben und zwanzig,	<i>twenty seven.</i>
acht und zwanzig,	<i>twenty eight.</i>
neun und zwanzig,	<i>twenty nine.</i>
ein und dreißig,	<i>thirty one &c.</i>

If a smaller Number is added to *hundred* or to any of the Decimal Numbers, that expresses more Unities than *hundred*, that smaller Number is placed behind, as *hundert und eins*, *hundred and one*, *zweyhundert und vier*, *two hundred and four*, *tausend und ein und zwanzig*, *thousand and twenty one*, *sechstausend und fünf und dreißig*, *six thousand and fifty three. &c.*

All these Numbers are indeclineable, except the only one, *eins*. This Number follows, like an Adjective all the different relations of its Substantive. In its primitive form, *eins*, it is only used, when it is placed quite absolutely, without any connection with a Substantive, as *einmahl eins ist eins*, *one times one is one*. When it is followed by a Substantive, or even tho' the Substantive is left out, if it only refers to it, it must agree with the Substantive in Gender, and Case. Accordingly it is declined in three different forms.

When it is placed before a Substantive without any Article it is declined thus:

M A S C U L.	F E M I N.	N E U T.
Nom. ein Mann, <i>one man.</i>	eine Frau, <i>one woman.</i>	ein Haus, <i>one house.</i>
Gen. eines Mannes, <i>of one man.</i>	einer Frau, <i>of one woman.</i>	eines Hauses, <i>of one house.</i>

Dat. einem Manne, einer Frau, *to* einem Hause, *to*
to one man. one woman. one house.

Accus. einen Mann, eine Frau, *one* ein Haus, *one*
one man. woman. house.

In the same manner it is declined, when an Adjective precedes the Substantive, as *ein guter Mann*, *Gen. eines guten Mannes*; *eine gute Frau*, *Gen. einer guten Frau*; *ein gutes Haus*, *Gen. eines guten Hauses* &c. — So in the phrase *hundert und eine Person*, which is used instead of *hundert Personen und eine*, *hundred persons and one*.

When the Definite Article is placed before it, it is declined in the following manner, whether the Substantive to which it refers follows or not.

	MASCUL.	FEMIN.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	der eine,	die eine,	das eine.
<i>Gen.</i>	des einen,	der einen	des einen.
<i>Dat.</i>	dem einen,	der einen,	dem einen.
<i>Acc.</i>	den einen,	die eine,	das eine.

Here it has entirely the form of an Adjective. It has the same form when it is preceded by a Pronoun, as *dieser eine Mann*, *this one man*; only when the Pronoun is a Possessive one, the Nominative Masculine has the termination *er* and the Nominative and Accusative of the Neuter Gender has *es*, as *mein einer Acker*, (*one of my fields*) *mein eines Haus*, (*one of my houses*) &c.

When the Number *eins* is used without any Article or Substantive, referring however to a Substantive,

stantive, used before and therefor known to the reader, it is declined in the following manner:

	M A S C U L.	F E M I N.	N E U T.
Nom.	einer,	eine,	eines or eins.
Gen.	eines,	einer,	eines.
Dat.	einem,	einer,	einem.
Acc.	einen,	eine,	eines or eins.

As in the following phrase: *zwey schlagen einen, two are beating one; die Zeugen kamen nicht überein, einer erschien gar nicht, the witnesses did not agree, one did not appear at all.*

Zwey and drey are also declined in some few cases, however without any respect to the Gender of the Substantive. When these words are used without an Article, wether the Substantive be expressed or not, they have for the Genitive Case the termination *er* and for the Dative *en*, *zweyer*, *dreyer*, *zweyen*, *dreyen*; — as: *zweyer Diener Herr, the master of two servants; ich habe es dreyen Frauen gesagt, I have told it three women.* — They may also be used undeclined, in case the Substantive is expressed, and that the Declension of the Substantive is to be perceived distinctly enough; as in the following phrase: *ich habe es nur drey Personen gesagt, I have only told it to three persons.* — Here the Dative case is distinctly enough expressed by *Personen*, and therefore *drey* needs not to be declined. But if another word was used instead of *Personen*, which had no such termination to mark its case — as *Frauen*, which keep

its termination unchanged throughout all its cases — the word *drey* ought to have been declined.

All the rest of the *Numbers* have only a termination for the Dative case, and even this is only used, when they are placed without any Substantive; as *er nimmt es mit viere n auf*, *he is a match for four*, *einer aus funfzigen*, *one out of fifty*.

Sieben and *zehn* can never change their termination.

There are Substantives derived from the *Numbers* by adding the following Syllables:

el, — this syllable seems to be a corruption of *Theil*, part — as *ein Viertel*, *a fourth part*, *ein Drittel*, *a third part*, *ein Achtel*, *an eighth part*, *ein Zwanzigstel*, *a twentieth part*, *ein Dreißigstel*, *a thirtieth part*, *das Funfzigstel*, *the fiftieth part*. &c.

Das Zwentel, is not used; instead of it they say *die hälfte*, *the half*.

er, as *ein Achter*, *a piece of money of the value of eight pence*; it may also signify *a member of a college*, consisting of eight, as *ein Zwanziger*, *a member of a College of twenty*; it may also signify *a man being twenty years old*. In this signification it has the termination *inn* for the female sex; as *eine Zwanzigerinn*, *a woman of twenty years old*, *eine Dreißigerinn*, *a woman of thirty years old*.

ling, as *ein Sechßling*, *a halfpenny*, *ein Dreyling*, *a piece of three pence*, *ein Zwilling*, *a twin*.

From

From Numbers are also Adjectives derived, which are commonly called Ordinal Numbers. They are real Adjectives; as *der, die, das erste, zweite, dritte, vierte, fünfte, sechste, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth &c.*

These Numeral Adjectives are used in a particular manner, in order to express the connection of an Integral and a half. The Integral is not expressed at all, but they take the Adjective or the Ordinal Number of that, of which the moiety only is to be told, and annex to this the word *halb, half*. For *one and a half* they say *anderthalb, two and a half, drittehalb, and so on: viertehalb, three and a half, fünftehalb, four and a half, sechstehalb, five and a half, siebentehalb, six and a half, achtehalb, seven and a half, neuntehalb, eight and a half, zehntehalb, nine and a half, eilftehalb, ten and a half, zwölftehalb, eleven and a half; as: zehntehab Pfund Silber, nine and a half pound of silver.*

This composed expression of integrals and halves is also used in composition with integral Numbers. So it is applied to the Numbers *hundred and thousand*, which in this Construction stand in a manner like Substantives, that are explained or more distinctly marked by these Numeral Adjectives, which however are never declined in this composed construction; as: *anderthalb Hundert, one hundred and a half, hundred or one hundred and fifty, sechstehalb Tausend, five thousand and a half (thousand) or five thousand and five hundred.*

Besides these particular Numbers there are some words, that express the Idea of Number in General, without telling the particular Unities. They may be called *General Numbers* or General expressions of Number. Such are the words *alle*, *all*, *viel*, *many*, *wenig*, *few*, &c. Their nature partakes very much of that of the Pronouns as well, as of the Adjectives. Sometimes the resemblance is greater on one side, and sometimes on the other. They are however neither real Pronouns nor real Adjectives.

Those General Numbers may express

1. all the Unities called by one General Term, or
2. a considerable part of these Unities, or
3. a small part of such Unities.

To the first Class belong, *alle*, *all*, *jeder*, (or *jeglicher*) *every one*, and *keiner*, *none*. To the second Class belong *viel*, *much*, *viele*, *many*, *mancher*; and to the third: *wenig*, *few*, *einig*, *etlich*, *some*.

The word *all* expresses all the Unities called by one General Term in so general a sense, that it can bear no Article before it. It is therefore declined like an Adjective, that stands without an Article, only the Genitive of the Singular Number has the termination *es*, not *en*. Thus:

SING.

SINGULAR.

	MASCUL.	FEMIN.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	aller,	alle,	alles.
<i>Gen.</i>	alles,	aller,	alles.
<i>Dat.</i>	allem,	aller,	allem.
<i>Acc.</i>	allem,	alle,	alles.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	alle,	<i>for all</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	aller,	<i>the three</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	allem,	<i>Genders.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	alle.	

In the same manner are declined: *jeder*, *mancher*, *einige*, *etliche*, the two last of which can only be used in the Plural Number.

Rein, which is used instead of *nicht ein*, *no one* may be used with a Substantive and without one. In the latter Case it is entirely declined like *aller*; but when used with a Substantive the termination *er* for the Nominative of the Masculine and *es* for the Neuter Gender is dropt. *Rein Mensch*, *no man*, *kein Thier*, *no beast*; but all the other Cases are like those of *aller*: *keines Menschen*, *keinem Menschen*, *keinen Menschen*; *keines Thieres*, *keinem Thiere* &c.

Viel, *much* and *wenig*, *little* and *few* are used in a *distributive* and in a *collective* sense. When their meaning is *distributive*, they can only be used with their Substantives in the Plural Number, *viele*, *many* and *wenige* *few*. They can never admit of the Indefinite Article, and of the Definite Article but

but seldom and only when used in a *distributive* sense. They are both declined like *aller*; but they are very often, especially in the *collective* sense used without any declension, as: *viel Geld bezahlen*, to pay much money instead of *viele's Geld*; *er hat viel* (instead of *viele*) *Muße*, he has much leisure. However the *Genitive* and *Dative* Case of both are generally expressed by their proper termination. Both words are regularly declined when they are preceded by a Pronoun.

Mancher, which answers to the English *many a*, may also be used in a *collective* and in a *distributive* sense. In the latter sense it likewise admits only of the Plural Number and answers to the English word *many*, as *manche Menschen sind reich*, many men are rich. It is declined like *aller*, as: *das Glück begünstigt manchen Narren*, fortune favours many a fool. It may be used with and without a Substantive, but never with an Article before it.

Einige and *etliche*, *some*, are for the most part only used in the Plural Number, and declined like *alle*. Only of *einige* the Singular Number is sometimes used in a *collective* sense, as *einiger Vorrath*, some store, *auf einige Art*, in some manner, *einiger Maßen*, in some measure.

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns stand instead of Nouns. They are, like Nouns, Substantives and Adjectives.

The

The Substantive Pronouns may be placed by themselves without any Substantive. They are Names of things expressing their Personal relation, as *Ich, I, Du, thou, Er, he.*

Adjective Pronouns cannot be used without a Substantive, and resemble in their nature, declension and use any other Adjective.

Many Pronouns may be placed with and without a Substantive. These are called *Conjunctive* Pronouns, when accompanied by a Substantive, and *Absolute* Pronouns when they stand without any Substantive.

In respect to their signification Pronouns may be ranged under six different classes:

1. *Personal* Pronouns, that express the Idea of Person only, as: *I, ich, thou, du, he* &c.
2. *Possessive* Pronouns, that express the Idea of Property or Possession in relation to the different persons.
3. *Demonstrative* Pronouns, which denote the relation of Place with respect to him, that speaks.
4. *Determinative* Pronouns, which point out a Subject, to which a Predicate is to be referred.
5. *Relative* Pronouns, by whom the Predicate is referred to the preceding Subject.
6. *Interrogative* Pronouns, that denote the Subject of a question.

I. PERS.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

The *Personal Pronoun* must be applicable to three different relations, in which a person may be supposed to be, or, as it is commonly expressed, it must denote three different persons:

1. the person, that speaks,
2. the person, that is spoken to,
3. the person, of whom is spoken.

The person, that speaks, that is spoken to, or of whom is spoken, may be either a single person, or there may be more of them; consequently the Pronoun for all the three persons must express the Plural as well as the Singular Number.

The third person, containing all persons and things, (for the Idea of Person, tho' necessarily including that of Life, is often applied to lifeless things too) of whom there is spoken, must have the most copious expression of the three. For it may either be limited to the distinct denomination of the person or thing, which is spoken of, according to the three Genders, one of which it must belong to, or the Subject, which is spoken of, may be expressed only in a vague General Term, without ascertaining Gender or any thing distinctly, as by the words: *jeraand*, *somebody*, *niemand*, *nobody*, *man*, *einer*, *one* or *es*, *it*.

In the first case therefore the third Person must express the three different Genders, which is not required for the first and second Person.

The Declension of the three Persons of the Personal Pronoun is, as follows.

THE FIRST PERSON.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ich, I.</i>	<i>wir, we.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>meiner (mein) of me.</i>	<i>unser, of us.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mir, to me.</i>	<i>uns, to us.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>mich, me.</i>	<i>uns, us.</i>

THE SECOND PERSON.

SING.		PLUR.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>du, thou.</i>	<i>ihr, you.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>deiner, (dein) of thee.</i>	<i>euer, of you.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>dir, to thee.</i>	<i>euch, to you.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>dich, thee.</i>	<i>euch, you.</i>

THE THIRD PERSON.

SINGULAR.		
<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Feminin.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>er, he,</i>	<i>sie, she,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>seiner (sein) of him.</i>	<i>ihrer, (ihr) of her,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ihm, to him,</i>	<i>ihm, to it.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ihn, him,</i>	<i>es, it.</i>

The difference between the Dative and Accusative Case of the German Pronouns ought to be carefully observed, and the more because in the English language these Cases are alike, for which reason I have marked the Dative by adding the Preposition *to*.

These Personal Pronouns, which are Substantives in every language, as they really denote Substances, are

are in the German language moreover particularly used in the quality of Substantives in some phrases, as *sein liebes Ich*, *his dear I*, and the like. They are however indeclinable, when used in the like constructions, as *er spricht immer von seinem lieben Ich*, *he talks allways of his dear I*; not: *er spricht immer von seinem lieben Mir*. Nor is this manner of using the Personal Pronouns ever extended to the third Person, and very seldom to the second.

According to Nature the second Person, *du*, ought allways to be used in denoting the person, to whom he that speaks addresses himself; but civility and fashion have limited this use of *du* only to the familiar style of intimate acquaintance. So a father addressing himself to his son, or a brother to his brother or a husband to his wife &c., uses the Personal Pronoun *du* and the Possessive Pronoun of this Person. In speaking to strangers or persons, which it is not the speakers design to distinguish as very intimate friends, it would be rude, to use any Personal Pronoun but the third Person in the Plural Number, *sie* (*they*) as custom has introduced into the English language the use of the second Person Plural. People of a very low rank as servants, porters &c., are addressed by the third Person in the Singular Number, *er*, if male, and *sie*, (*she*, not the Plural: *they*) if female.

To denote the third Person in a vague and unlimited sense they use the words *man*, *one*, *es*, *it*, *jemand*, *somebody*, *niemand*, *nobody*, which may be called *general*, or *unlimited* Pronouns. *Es* is, like

like the English *it*, of the most extended and unlimited signification, as: *es regnet, it rains. &c.* It is likewise indeclineable. Man is much like the English *one*, but more frequently used, and often in phrases, where the English language requires the third Person Plural, *they*, as: *man sagt, they say.*

Jemand and niemand are declined, but only in the Singular Number, as the nature of their signification admits of no Plurality. Neither can any Article be placed before both these words. — Their declension is as follows.

<i>Nom. Jemand, somebody.</i>	<i>Niemand, nobody.</i>
<i>Gen. Jemandes, of somebody.</i>	<i>Niemandes, of nobody.</i>
<i>Dat. Jemandem, to somebody.</i>	<i>Niemandem, to nobody.</i>
<i>Acc. Jemand, somebody.</i>	<i>Niemand, nobody.</i>

There is a particular kind of Pronouns in the German language, which serves to refer a Predicate to the Subject denoted by the Pronoun. This Pronoun is called a Reciprocal Pronoun. As it only serves to refer to a Subject, and expresses not the Subject itself, it has no Nominative Case. It is declined in the following manner.

FIRST PERSON.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

<i>Gen. meiner (mein) of myself.</i>	<i>unser, of ourselves.</i>
<i>Dat. mir, to myself.</i>	<i>uns, to ourselves.</i>
<i>Acc. mich, myself.</i>	<i>uns, ourselves.</i>

SECOND PERSON.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

Gen. deiner (dein) of thyself.

eur, of yourselves.

Dat. dir, to thyself.

euch, to yourselves.

Acc. dich, thyself.

euch, yourselves.

THIRD PERSON.

Masculine

Feminine.

Neuter.

Gen. seiner, (sein) of himself.

ihrer, (ihr) of herself.

seiner, (sein) of itself.

Dat. sich, himself.

sich, to herself.

sich, to itself.

Acc. sich, himself.

sich, herself.

sich, itself.

PLURAL.

Gen. ihrer, of themselves.

For all the

Dat. sich, to themselves.

three Genders.

Acc. sich, themselves.

II. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The *Possessive* Pronouns are Adjectives, which express the Idea of property or Possession, applying this Idea to a Person. They are of a double kind: such, as cannot be used without a Substantive, which may be called *Concrete* Possessive Pronouns, and such as are used by themselves, without Substantives and cannot be joined to any Substantive, which may be called *Abstract* or *Absolute* Possessive Pronouns. Those of the latter kind have always the Definite Article before them.

The *Concrete* Possessive Pronouns, or those that must be joined to a Substantive, are thus declined:

OF

OF THE FIRST PERSON.

SINGUL.

	<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>mein, my,</i>	<i>meine,</i>	<i>mein.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>meines, of my,</i>	<i>meiner,</i>	<i>meines.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>meinem, to my,</i>	<i>meiner,</i>	<i>meinem.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>meinen, my,</i>	<i>meine,</i>	<i>mein.</i>

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>meine; my.</i>	For all the
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>meiner, of my.</i>	three Genders.
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>meinen, to my.</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>meine, my.</i>	

OF THE SECOND PERSONS.

SINGUL.

	<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>dein, thy.</i>	<i>deine, thy.</i>	<i>dein, thy.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>deines,</i>	<i>deiner,</i>	<i>deines.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>deinem,</i>	<i>deiner,</i>	<i>deinem.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>deinen,</i>	<i>deine,</i>	<i>dein.</i>

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>deine, thy.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>deiner.</i>	For all the
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>deinen.</i>	three Genders.
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>deine.</i>	

OF THE THIRD PERSON MASCULINE
AND NEUTER.

SINGULAR.

	<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>sein, his.</i>	<i>seine, his.</i>	<i>seine, his.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>seines,</i>	<i>seiner,</i>	<i>seines.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>seinem,</i>	<i>seiner,</i>	<i>seinem.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>seinen,</i>	<i>seine,</i>	<i>sein.</i>

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	seine, his.
<i>Gen.</i>	seiner.
<i>Dat.</i>	seinen.
<i>Acc.</i>	seine.

OF THE THIRD PERSON FEMININE.

SINGULAR.

	<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ihr, her.	ihre, her.	ihr, her.
<i>Gen.</i>	ihr eß,	ihr er,	ihr eß,
<i>Dat.</i>	ihr em,	ihr er,	ihr em,
<i>Acc.</i>	ihr en,	ihre,	ihr.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	ihre, her.
<i>Gen.</i>	ihr er,
<i>Dat.</i>	ihr en,
<i>Gen.</i>	ihr e.

OF THE FIRST PERSON IN THE PLURAL NUMBER.

SINGUL.

	<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	unser, our,	unsere, our,	unser, our.
<i>Gen.</i>	unser eß, (unserß)	unser er,	unser eß. (unserß)
<i>Dat.</i>	unser em, (unserm)	unser er	unserem. (unserm)
<i>Acc.</i>	unser,	unsere,	unser.

PLUR.

<i>Nom.</i>	unsere. (unsre)
<i>Gen.</i>	unserer. (unsrer)
<i>Dat.</i>	unsere. (unsere)
<i>Acc.</i>	unsere. (unsre)

OF THE SECOND PERSON IN THE PLURAL NUMBER.

SINGUL.

<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> euer, your.	eure, your.	euer, your.
<i>Gen.</i> eur e s, (euer s)	eur er,	eur e s (euer s)
<i>Dat.</i> eur em, (euer m)	eur er,	eur em (euer m)
<i>Acc.</i> eur en, (euer n)	eur e,	euer.

PLUR.

<i>Nom.</i> eur e.
<i>Gen.</i> eur er.
<i>Dat.</i> eur en. (euer n)
<i>Acc.</i> eur e.

OF THE THIRD PERSON IN THE PLURAL NUMBER.

SINGUL.

<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> ihr, their.	ihre, their.	ihr their.
<i>Gen.</i> ihr e s,	ihr er,	ihre s.
<i>Dat.</i> ihrem,	ihr er,	ihrem.
<i>Acc.</i> ihr en,	ihre,	ihr.

PLUR.

<i>Nom.</i> ihre.
<i>Gen.</i> ihr er.
<i>Dat.</i> ihren.
<i>Acc.</i> ihre.

These *Concrete* Possessive Pronouns may be made *Absolute* in a double manner; or there is a double form for them, when they stand by themselves, without being joined to a Substantive.

F 3

I. They

1. They are used like Adverbs without any sign of declension, as: *der Garten ist jetzt mein, the garden is now mine; das Haus ist unser, the house is ours; alle diese Pferde sind sein, all these horses are his.*
2. They are used like Adjectives and regularly declined like *fuch*, following the form of an Adjective preceded by the definite Article: *meiner, meine, meines; Gen. meines, meiner, meines; Dat. meinem &c. deiner, deiner, deiner, eurer, ihrer. &c.* As: *das ist nicht ihr Hut, es ist meiner, that is not your hat, it is mine; ich habe den Fächer nicht meiner Schwester gegeben, sondern ihrer, I have not given the fan to my sister but to yours, er ging nicht nach unserm Hause, sondern nach seinem, he went not to our house, but to his.*

The proper *Abstract* Possessive Pronouns are derived from these Possessive Adjectives by adding the syllable *ig*. They cannot be joined to any Substantives, being in a manner Substantives themselves, and are always preceded by the Definite Article. They partake more of the nature of Substantives, than the English Absolute Possessive Pronouns, of which the following phrases will afford an instance: *er hat mir das Meinige genommen*, where *meinige* stands in the proper quality of a Substantive, and cannot be translated by the English *mine*. *Das Meinige* means in this phrase *my fortune*, and is used instead of *mein Vermögen*. —

Sch

Ich liebe die Meinigen, i. e. meine Familie, *I love my family.* — Sie wollen die Ihrigen besuchen, *You intend to see your family.* — However they are used also in the same meaning, as the Adjective Possessive Pronouns. For instance: dieß ist nicht mein Haus, es ist das Seinige, *this is not my house, it is his;* meine Freunde waren nicht da, sondern die ihrigen, *my friends were not there, but yours.*

These Abstract Possessive Pronouns are declined like Adjectives preceded by the Definite Article. The following may serve as an Example.

SINGUL.

<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i> der meinige,	die meinige,	das meinige.
<i>Gen.</i> des meinigen,	der meinigen,	des meinigen.
<i>Dat.</i> dem meinigen,	der meinigen,	dem meinigen.
<i>Acc.</i> den meinigen,	die meinige,	das meinige.

PLURAR.

<i>Nom.</i> die meinigen.
<i>Gen.</i> der meinigen.
<i>Dat.</i> den meinigen.
<i>Acc.</i> die meinigen.

After the same form are declined *der unsrige, ours,* *der eurige, yours,* *der ihrige, theirs,* *der deinige, thine,* *der seinige, his and its* (for it serves for the Masculine and Neuter Gender of the third person) *der ihrige, hers.*

The syllable *ig* is sometimes dropt, especially by poets and in the style of common discourse. Of

meinige, is made meine; der meine, die meine, daß meine; der deine, die deine, daß deine; der unsre, die unsre, daß unsre and so on. — Gen. des meinen, der meinen, des meinen; des unsren, der unsren, des unsren; des euren, der euren, des euren; des ihren, der ihren, des ihren. — Dat. dem meinen, der meinen, dem meinen; er unsren, dem unsren, der unsren. &c.

III. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

The *Demonstrative* Pronouns denote the relation of Place in regard to him, that speaks. They are: dieser, diese, dieses, *this*; jener, jene, jenes, *that*; der, die, das, which is used for shortness instead of dieser, diese, dieses.

Dieser, *this*. Pl. Diese, *these*.

SINGUL.

	<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	dieser,	diese,	dieses.
<i>Gen.</i>	dieses,	dieser,	dieses.
<i>Dat.</i>	diesem,	dieser,	diesem.
<i>Acc.</i>	diesen,	diese,	dieses.

PLUR.

Nom. diese.

Gen. dieser.

Dat. diesen.

Acc. diese.

Gener.

Jener, that. Pl. Jene, those.

SINGUL.

	<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>jener,</i>	<i>jene,</i>	<i>jeneß.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>jeneß,</i>	<i>jener,</i>	<i>jeneß.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>jene m,</i>	<i>jener,</i>	<i>jene m.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>jene n,</i>	<i>jene,</i>	<i>jeneß.</i>

PLUR.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>jene.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>jener.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>jene m.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>jene.</i>

These Demonstrative Pronouns may be used *conjunctively*, or joined to a Substantive, as well, as *absolutely*, without any Substantive. Dieser and jener are declined alike in both cases; but der is declined like the Definite Article (being really the same word as to its form) when joined to a Substantive. When it is used without a Substantive, it is declined in the following manner.

SINGUL.

	<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>der,</i>	<i>die,</i>	<i>daß.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>dessen (deß)</i>	<i>deren (der)</i>	<i>dessen. (deß)</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>dem,</i>	<i>der,</i>	<i>dem.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>den,</i>	<i>die,</i>	<i>daß.</i>

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>die.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>derer (der)</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>denen (den)</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>die.</i>

In a light style and in common discourse *der*, *deß* and *den* are more used than *dessen*, *deren*, *derer* and *denen*.

IV. DETERMINATIVE PRONOUNS.

The use of *Determinative* Pronouns is to determine a Subject in one proposition, to which a Predicate in the other is to be referred. They are: *der*, *derselbige*, *derselbe*, *selbiger*, and *solcher*.

The signification of *der* is the same as of *derjenige*, which is expressed in English by *he*. It is declined after the form of the Demonstrative Pronoun, *der*, shewn just before.

Derjenige, *he*. Pl. *Diejenigen*, *they*.

SINGUL.

	<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>derjenige</i> ,	<i>diejenige</i> ,	<i>dasjenige</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>deßjenigen</i> ,	<i>derjenigen</i> ,	<i>deßjenigen</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>demjenigen</i> ,	<i>derjenigen</i> ,	<i>demjenigen</i> .
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>denjenigen</i> ,	<i>diejenige</i> ,	<i>dasjenige</i> .

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>diejenigen</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>derjenigen</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>denjenigen</i> .
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>diejenigen</i> .

Der

Derselbe, the same. Pl. Dieselben.

SINGUL.

	<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	der selbe,	die selbe,	dasselbe.
<i>Gen.</i>	desselben,	der selben,	desselben.
<i>Dat.</i>	demselben,	der selben,	demselben.
<i>Acc.</i>	denselben,	die selbe,	dasselbe.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	die selben.
<i>Gen.</i>	der selben.
<i>Dat.</i>	denselben.
<i>Acc.</i>	die selben.

Selbiger, which expresses the same Idea as *derselbe*, is rather obsolete and not often used in a good style at present. It is thus declined:

SINGUL.

	<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	selbiger	selbige,	selbiger.
<i>Gen.</i>	selbiges,	selbiger,	selbiges.
<i>Dat.</i>	selbigem,	selbiger,	selbigem.
<i>Acc.</i>	selbigen,	selbigen,	selbiges.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	selbige.
<i>Gen.</i>	selbigen.
<i>Dat.</i>	selbigen.
<i>Acc.</i>	selbige.

Solcher, such, tho' not obsolete, is not used however so frequently, as the three first of the demon-

demonstrative Pronouns, especially not *absolutely*. It is declined like *selbiger*.

SINGUL.

	Mascul.	Femin.	Neuter.
Nom.	solcher,	solche,	solches.
Gen.	solches,	solcher,	solches.
Dat.	solchem,	solcher,	solchem.
Acc.	solchen,	solche,	solches.

PLURAL.

Nom.	solche.
Gen.	solcher.
Dat.	solchen.
Acc.	solche.

All the Determinative Pronouns may be joined to a Substantive as well as used without a Substantive. *Ich habe denjenigen gesehen, der es gesagt hat, I have seen him, that has told it, or: Ich habe denjenigen Mann (or den Mann) gesehen, der es gesagt hat, I have seen the man &c. Derselbe Mann, welcher gestern bey ihnen war, kam heute zu mir, the same man, who was yesterday with you came to me to day; or: derselbe, welcher &c.*

Solcher, which, as has been observed before, is seldom used at present without being joined to a Substantive, is often preceded by the Indefinite Article, in which construction it resembles more an Adjective, than a Determinative Pronoun, as: *ein solcher Mann, als Cäsar war, such a man as Cäsar was.* The Article is likewise often placed behind this Pronoun, instead of preceding it. Then it is shortened into *solch*, as: *solch ein Mann war fähig*

fähig so eine That zu thun; *such a man was capable of doing such a deed.* Ich habe nie solch eine Frau gesehen als diese; *I have never seen such a woman as this.*

V. RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

By these Pronouns a predicate is referred to a preceding Subject, whose connection with this Predicate has been announced by the Determinative Pronoun. They are: *welcher, der, wer, who, was, what* and, *so, which* may, as to its signification, supply the place of them all.

Welcher is the most complete of the Relative Pronouns and therefore particularly fit for the solemn style. Its declension is as follows.

SINGUL.

	<i>Mascul.</i>	<i>Femin.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>welcher,</i>	<i>welche,</i>	<i>welches, who.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>welches,</i>	<i>welcher,</i>	<i>welches, whose.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>welchem,</i>	<i>welcher,</i>	<i>welchem, whom.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>welchen,</i>	<i>welche,</i>	<i>welches, whom.</i>

PLUR.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>welche, who.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>welcher, whose.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>welchen, whom.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>welche, whom.</i>

The Genitive Case of this Pronoun, in the Singular and Plural Number, is not often used. Instead of it the Genitive of *der, dessen* and *deren* is rather preferred.

Wer

Wer is only used in the Singular Number and expresses the Idea of Person without any respect to Gender. It is used in inverted Propositions instead of *welcher*, in which construction it resembles the English *whoever*, as: *wer sich bemühet mir zu schaden, ist nicht mein Freund*, *whoever strives to hurt me, is not my friend*; instead of: *derjenige ist nicht mein Freund, welcher sich bestrebet mir zu schaden*. It is thus declined:

Nom.	<i>wer, who (or whoever)</i>
Gen.	<i>wessen (weß)</i>
Dat.	<i>wem.</i>
Acc.	<i>wen.</i>

Was is the Neuter of *wer* and is only used for things (not persons) in the Nominative and Accusative Case of the Singular Number, as: *was ich davon weiß, will ich ihnen sagen*, *what I know of it I will tell you*; *dieß ist alles, was ich habe*, *this is all that I have*. It can never refer to a Substantive; therefore when the Subject itself is expressly named, *welcher* is required, as: *das Haus, welches ich besitze*, *the house, which I possess*, not *das Haus, was ich besitze*.

So, *wich* is quite indeclineable, can only serve for the Nominative and Accusative Case without any respect to Gender. It is not used, but to avoid the disagreeable sound of repeated Relatives following one another.

VI. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

The *Interrogative* or asking Pronouns are: *wer*, *welcher* and *was*. The two first serve to ask for persons, the last for things.

Wer,

Wer, which is declined after the foregoing form, expresses no difference of Gender or Number. Neither can it be joined to any Substantive. *Wer ist da gewesen? Who has been there? —* Answ. *ihre Bruder, your brother. — Wer fragte nach mir? Who asked for me? —* Answ. *ihre Schwester, your sister. — Wen haben sie gesehen? — Whom have you seen? —* Answ. *ihre Kinder, your children.*

Welcher, welche, welches distinguishes the sex and Number, as: *Welchen von den Herren haben sie gesehen? — Whom of the Gentlemen have you seen? — Zu welcher von den Damen gehen sie? — To whom of the ladies are you going?*

In a question, occasioned by wonder or astonishment, and therefore participating of an exclamation it is abridged into **welch** and followed by the Indefinite Article, as: *welch ein Mann war er? — What a man was he. — Welch ein Krieger hat hier sein Leben verlohren? — What a warrior has lost his life here? —*

The indeclineable word **was**? serves to ask for things, whose Number and Gender is yet unknown. When these are known and the question is continued, **welcher** must be used instead of **was**, as: *was hat er gekauft? (What has he bought?)* Answ. *ein Pferd. (a horse.) — Welches Pferd? (which horse?) —* **Was** may be retained however, but the Preposition **für**, *for*, and, for the Singular Number, the Indefinite Article, must be added to it. — *Was für ein Pferd? — What horse? —* or in the Plural Number without the Article: *was für Pferde? —*

VERBS.

VERBS.

A *Verb* is a word by which a Predicate is asserted of a Subject.

The Verb is the most artificial part of speech in all languages. It is no light task to explain its true nature with all the numerous limitations and restrictions, that ought to be considered in this part of speech; much less is the subject exhausted by those who in the common way define a Verb by *a word that expresses being, doing, or suffering.*

It is out of my province here to expatiate on this ample subject; I must confine myself to the explanation only of what is necessarily required for understanding the Grammatical Terms, which are commonly used in discoursing about this part of speech.

The Predicate, which is expressed by a Verb may either be complete, such, as requires no further explanation, as: *the Sun shines, the man walks;*

Verbs, that express such Predicates are called **INTRANSITIVE or NEUTER VERBS.**

Or it may be uncomplete, such, as cannot be understood without further explanation, as *to be, dare, can, must, ought, shall, let &c.*

These Verbs are generally called **AUXILIARY VERBS**, in respect to their use in Grammar; they ought however to be distinguished also in respect to their signification.

It

It is a power peculiar to Verbs, to express *complete Predicates* not only resting in the Subject, of which they are asserted; but also passing from this Subject to an Object without it, which is by this connection of the Predicate related to the Subject; — such as *to beat, to hate, to love*.

Such Verbs are called **TRANSITIVE VERBS**.

Of these Verbs there are two different classes,

1. Verbs, by whom the transitive Predicate of the Subject, or the thing, that acts upon another is expressed, as *I hate falsity*.

These are called **ACTIVE VERBS**.

2. Verbs which assert the transitive Predicate of the Object, or the thing acted upon by the Subject, as: *falsity is hated by me*.

These Verbs are called **PASSIVE VERBS**.

The Object is by these Passive Verbs changed into the Subject; but this change alters only the external form.

Sometimes the Predicate of the Active Verb is referred to the Subject, whereby the thing influencing or acting upon (the *Subject*) appears at the same time in the character of the thing influenced or acted upon. (the *Object*)

Such Verbs are called **RECIPROCAL VERBS**; and in their formation the assistance of the Reciprocal Pronoun is required.

G

As



As the character of these Verbs consists only in their form, the same Idea may be expressed in one language by a Reciprocal Verb and in another by a Neuter one. As in German: *sich grämen* — a Reciprocal Verb — in English: *to grieve* — a Neuter Verb.

If the Subject of which a Predicate is asserted by the Verb is distinctly denoted — as: *the Sun shines* — the Verb is called a PERSONAL VERB: if not, an IMPERSONAL as: *it rains*.

Verbs must be inflected to express the various relations of their Predicate to the Subject. This inflection is called *Conjugation*.

CONJUGATION.

In order to make up a *complete* Verb there must be different inflections for all the different relations of the Predicate and its connexion with the Subject. These may be reduced to the following chief points.

I. FORM, whether the Verb be *Active*, *Passive*, or *Neuter*.

The German language has no more a *complete* Form for Verbs, than the English; the want of which is made up by *Auxiliary* Verbs, by whose assistance such relations of the Predicate are expressed, which by the insufficient inflexions of the radical word of the Verb cannot be made perceivable.

II. MODE,

II. MODE, or the manner in which a Predicate is asserted or its connexion with the Subject expressed. — The German language has five *Modes*.

1. The connection of the Predicate with the Subject may be positively asserted, without any conditions; as: *the horse walks, the dog eats*. — The **INDICATIVE MODE**.
2. The connection of the Predicate with the Subject may be asserted as depending on conditions; as: *if the horse walks*. — The **CONJUNCTIVE MODE**.
3. It may be expressed by way of command; or he that speaks may represent this connection as to be effected according to his will. — The **IMPERATIVE MODE**.
4. The mere Predicate may be mentioned in a manner including the Idea of its connection with a Subject, but without applying this Idea to any Subject; as *to love, to walk*. The **INFINITE MODE**.
5. The Predicate may be applied to a Subject as an Attribute, or a Quality inherent, only subject to the difference of time. — The **PARTICIPLE**.

A *Participle* differs not at all from an *Adjective*, as to its *form*. It is declined entirely like an *Adjective* in the German language. *Participles* are even sometimes

used in the form of *Adverbs*, but chiefly in poetry and in the sublime style.

III. TIME. It is in the nature of the Verb, to expresse the connexion of the Predicate with the Subject with a regard to the difference of time.

The connexion may be represented as now existing — *the* PRESENT TENSE or as having existed — *the* PAST time, for which there are the three different Tenses: PRETERPERFECT, or COMPOUND PRETERITE, denoting time absolutely past, IMPERFECT, or SIMPLE PRETERITE, and PRETERPLUPERFECT, which both Tenses denote time relatively *past*; — or: its existence being to come — The FUTURE Tense.

IV. PERSON and NUMBER. The Verb must correspond with the three Persons of the Pronoun and with both the Numbers.

A Verb, that follows in its several inflections the form which prevails most generally in the language and which is followed by the greatest part of the Verbs of that language, is called a REGULAR VERB.

A Verb, some of whose inflections deviate, either in Tenses or Modes, from the common form, is called an IRREGULAR VERB.

A Verb, that wants some inflections of either Tenses or Modes, or of which some Tenses or some Mode is not used, is called a DEFECTIVE VERB.

As the German language uses *Auxiliary Verbs* to complete the defective Form of its Verbs, it will be fit, to give a show first, how these are conjugated; the more; as they are all irregular.

The three Verbs: *haben, to have; seyn, to be; and werden, which answers in its signification properly the old English Verb to wax, but must be translated, when used in the quality of an Auxiliary by be, shall, and will, — serve for Auxiliary Verbs in the German language.*

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

I. Haben.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular

Plural.

Ich habe, I have.

Wir haben,

we

Du hast, thou hast.

Ihr habet, (habt) you

have.

Er hat. he has.

Sie haben,

they

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singul.

Plural.

Ich hatte, I had.

Wir hatten,

we

Du hattest, thou hadst.

Ihr hattet,

you

had.

Er hatte, he had.

Sie hatten,

they

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich habe gehabt,	I have	} had.
Du hast gehabt,	thou hast	
Er hat gehabt,	he has	

Plural.

Wir haben gehabt,	we	} have
Ihr habet gehabt,	you	
Sie haben gehabt,	they	

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte	} gehabt,	I had	} had.
Du hattest		thou hadst	
Er hatte		he had	

Plural.

Wir hatten	} gehabt,	we	} have.
Ihr hattet		you	
Sie hatten		they	

FUTURE.

Singul.

Ich werde haben,	I shall	} have.
Du wirst haben,	thou wilt	
Er wird haben,	he will	

Plural.

Wir werden haben,	we	} shall
Ihr werdet haben,	you	
Sie werden haben,	they	

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde gehabt haben,	I shall	}	have
Du wirst gehabt haben,	thou wilt	}	had.
Er wird gehabt haben,	he will	}	

Plural.

Wir werden gehabt haben,	we	}	shall
Ihr werdet gehabt haben,	you	}	have
Sie werden gehabt haben,	they	}	had.

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ich habe, I have
 Du habest, thou hast
 Er habe, he has

Plural.

Wir haben, we
 Ihr habet, you
 Sie haben, they

} have.

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich hätte, I had.
 Du hättest, thou hadst.
 Er hätte, he had.

Plural.

Wir hätten, we
 Ihr hättet, you
 Sie hätten, they

} had.

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich habe	}	I have	}	
Du habest	}	gehabt, thou hast	}	had.
Er habe	}	he has	}	

Plural.

Wir haben	}	we	}	have
Ihr habet	}	gehabt, you	}	had.
Sie haben	}	they	}	

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hätte	}	I had	}	had.
Du hättest		gehabt, thou hadst		
Er hätte		he had		

Plural.

Wir hätten	}	we	}	had.
Ihr hättet		gehabt, you		
Sie hätten		they		

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde	}	I shall	}	have.
Du werdest		haben, thou wilt		
Er werde		he will		

Plural.

Wir werden	}	we shall	}	have.
Ihr werdet		haben, you will		
Sie werden		they will		

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde	}	gehabt	}	I shall	}	have
Du werdest		haben,				
Er werde		he will				

Plural.

Wir werden	}	gehabt	}	we shall	}	have
Ihr werdet		haben,				
Sie werden		they will				

IMPE-

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
2 Pers. Habe,	}	have.	Habet ihr	}	have.
3 Pers. Habe er or sie			Haben sie		

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Tense:	Haben,	to have.
Preterite:	Gehabt haben,	to have had.
Future:	Haben werden.	

PARTICPLE.

Present:	Habend,	having.
Past:	Gehabt,	had.

II. Seyn.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Ich bin, <i>I am.</i>	Wir sind, <i>we</i> }
Du bist, <i>thou art.</i>	Ihr seyd, <i>you</i> } <i>are.</i>
Er ist, <i>he is.</i>	Sie sind, <i>they</i> }

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich war,	I was.
Du warest, (warst)	thou wast.
Er war,	he was.

Plural.

Wir waren, we	} were.
Ihr waret, you	
Sie waren, they	

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich bin gewesen,	I have	} been.
Du bist gewesen,	thou hast	
Er ist gewesen,	he has	

Plural.

Wir sind gewesen,	we	} have been.
Ihr seyd gewesen,	you	
Sie sind gewesen,	they	

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich war	} gewesen,	I had	} been.
Du warest (warst)		thou hadst	
Er war		he had	

Plural.

Wir waren	} gewesen,	we	} had been.
Ihr waret		you	
Sie waren		they	

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde seyn,	I shall	} be.
Du wirst seyn,	thou wilt	
Er wird seyn,	he will	

Plural.

Wir werden seyn,	we	} shall or will be.
Ihr werdet seyn,	you	
Sie werden seyn,	they	

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde gewesen seyn,	I shall	}	have been.
Du wirst gewesen seyn,	thou wilt		
Er wird gewesen seyn,	he will		

Plural.

Wir werden gewesen seyn,	we	}	shall or will have been.
Ihr werdet gewesen seyn,	you		
Sie werden gewesen seyn,	they		

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ich sey,	I	}	be.
Du sehest, (seyst)	thou		
Er sey,	he		

Plural.

Wir seyen, (seyn)	we	}	be.
Ihr seyet,	you		
Sie seyen (seyn)	they		

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich wäre,	I were.
Du wärest (wärst)	thou wert.
Er wäre,	he were.

Plural.

Wir wären,	we	}	were.
Ihr wäret,	you		
Sie wären,	they		

COM-

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich sey,	}	gewesen,	I	}	have been.
Du seiest (seyst)			thou		
Er sey,			he		

Plural.

Wir seyen (seyn)	}	gewesen,	we	}	have been.
Ihr seyet			you		
Sie seyen (seyn)			they		

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich wäre	}	gewesen,	I had	}	had been.
Du wärest			thou hadst		
Er wäre			he had		

Plural.

Wir wären	}	gewesen,	we	}	had been.
Ihr wäret			you		
Sie wären			they		

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde	}	seyn	I shall	}	be.
Du werdest			thou wilt		
Er werde			he will		

Plural.

Wir werden	}	seyn	we.	}	shall or will be.
Ihr werdet			you		
Sie werden			they		

SECOND

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde	} gewesen seyn,	I shall	} have been.
Du werdest		thou wilt	
Er werde		he will	

Plural.

Wir werden	} gewesen seyn,	we	} shall or will have been.
Ihr werdet		you	
Sie werden		they	

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Singular.

1 Pers. Sey,	} be.
3 Pers. Sey er or sie	

Plural.

Seyd	} be.
Seyn sie	

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Tense: Seyn, to be.

Preterite: Gewesen seyn, to have been.

Future: Seyn werden.

PARTICIPLE. *)

Present: (Seyend, Wesend *) being.

Past: Gewesen, been.

III. Wer

*) The word Seyend is quite obsolete, and never used at present; Wesend is only used in some compounds for the most part in the quality of an Adverb, or a Substantive derived from it; as: anwesend, present, abwesend, absent; ein Anwesender, &c. so that this Verb has really no Participle Present at all.

III. Werden.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

Ich werde, <i>I am.</i>	Wir werden, <i>we</i>	} <i>are.</i>
Du wirst, <i>thou art.</i>	Ihr werdet, <i>you</i>	
Er wird, <i>he is. *)</i>	Sie werden, <i>they</i>	

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich ward (wurde)	<i>I was.</i>
Du wardst (wurdest)	<i>thou wast.</i>
Er ward (wurde)	<i>he was.</i>

Plural.

Wir wurden, <i>we</i>	} <i>were.</i>
Ihr wurdet, <i>you</i>	
Sie wurden, <i>they</i>	

COM-

*) The Verb *Werden* is here translated throughout all its Tenses by the English Verb *to be*, because its use as an Auxiliary is, to complete the deficient form of the Verb Passive in the German language, which is the function of *to be* in the English. — When this Verb is not used as an Auxiliary, its signification is various and cannot be completely expressed by any single Verb in the English language. Sometimes it expresses the Idea of *grow* — *groß werden*, *to grow tall*; *alt werden*, *to grow old* — sometimes of *turn*, — *aus dem Strauch ist ein Baum geworden*, *the shrub is turned a tree*: — and more of the like Ideas, expressed by different Verbs in English.

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich bin geworden, (worden)	<i>I have</i>	} <i>been.</i>
Du bist geworden, (worden)	<i>thou hast</i>	
Er ist geworden, (worden)	<i>he has</i>	

Plural.

Wir sind geworden, (worden)	<i>we</i>	} <i>have</i>
Ihr seyd geworden, (worden)	<i>you</i>	
Sie sind geworden, (worden)	<i>they</i>	

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich war	} geworden	<i>I had</i>	} <i>been.</i>	
Du warest (warst)		or		<i>thou hadst</i>
Er war		worden,		<i>he had</i>

Plural.

Wir waren	} geworden	<i>we</i>	} <i>had</i>	
Ihr waret		or		<i>you</i>
Sie waren		worden,		<i>they</i>

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde werden,	<i>I shall</i>	} <i>be.</i>
Du wirst werden,	<i>thou shalt</i>	
Er wird werden,	<i>he shall</i>	

Plural.

Wir werden werden,	<i>we</i>	} <i>shall</i>
Ihr werdet werden,	<i>you</i>	
Sie werden werden,	<i>they</i>	

SECOND

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Sch werde geworden seyn,	I shall	} have been.
Du wirst geworden seyn,	thou wilt	
Er wird geworden seyn,	he will	

Plural.

Wir werden geworden seyn,	we	} shall or will have be.
Ihr werdet geworden seyn,	you	
Sie werden geworden seyn,	they	

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Sch werde,	I.	} be.	Wir werden,	we	} be.
Du werdest,	thou		Ihr werdet,	you	
Er werde,	he.		Sie werden,	they	

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Sch würde	I were.
Du würdest,	thou wert.
Er würde,	he were.

Plural.

Wir würden,	we	} were.
Ihr würdet,	you	
Sie würden,	thoy	

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Sch sey	} geworden,	I	} have been.
Du sehest (seyst)		thou	
Er sey		he	

Plural.

Plural.

Wir seyen (seyn)	} geworden,	we	} have	
Ihr sehet		you		been
Sie seyen (seyn)		they		

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich wäre	} geworden,	I had	} been.
Du wärest		thou hadst	
Er wäre		he had	

Plural.

Wir wären	} geworden,	we	} had	
Ihr wäret		you		been.
Sie wären		they		

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde	} werden,	I shall	} be.
Du werdest		thou wilt	
Er werde		he will	

Plural.

Wir werden	} werden,	we shall	} be.
Ihr werdet		you will	
Sie werden		they will	

SECOND FUTURE.

Singul.

Ich werde	} geworden,	I shall	} have	
Du werdest		thou wilt		been.
Er werde		seyn,		he will

H

Plural.

Plural.

Wir werden	}	geworden, we shall	}	have
Ihr werdet		seyn, you will		been.
Sie werden		they will		

IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

2 Pers. Werde, be	}	Werdet	}	be.
3 Pers. Werde, er or sie		Werden, sie		

INFINITIVE MODE.

Werden, [*to be, become &c.*]

PARTICIPLE.

Present. Werden,*Past.* Geworden.

The Verbs, *mögen*, to may; *dürfen*, to dare; *müssen*, to must; *sollen*, shall; *wollen*, will: *können*, can; *lassen*, let; — may be called Auxiliary Verbs to, as they express an incomplete Predicate; and that use is indeed made of them; only they occur not so very often, because their assistance is not absolutely required to make up the Form of a Regular Verb; to which end the foregoing: *haben*, *seyn* and *werden* are absolutely necessary — on the contrary they may with more propriety be said to supply the place of some Modes, wanting in the Form of the most complete German Verb. — I shall give the Conjugation of those, as are most irregular, completely, and of the rest only the Tenses.

I. *Mögen*

I. Mögen (*may*)
INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural,

Ich mag, *I may.*

Wir mögen, *we may.*

Du magst, *thou mayest.*

Ihr möget, *you may.*

Er mag, *he may.*

Sie mögen, *they may.*

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Plural.

Ich mochte, *I might.*

Wir mochten, *we might.*

Du mochtest, *thou mightst.*

Ihr mochtet, *you might.*

Er mochte, *he might.*

Sie mochten, *they might.*

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Plural.

Ich habe gemocht.

Wir haben gemocht.

Du hast gemocht,

Ihr habet gemocht.

Er hat gemocht.

Sie haben gemocht.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Plural.

Ich hatte gemocht.

Wir hatten gemocht.

Du hättest gemocht.

Ihr hättet gemocht.

Er hatte gemocht.

Sie hatten gemocht.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Plural.

Ich werde mögen.

Wir werden mögen.

Du wirst mögen.

Ihr werdet mögen.

Er wird mögen.

Sie werden mögen.

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde gemocht haben.

Du wirst gemocht haben.

Er wird gemocht haben.

Plural.

Wir werden gemocht haben.

Ihr werdet gemocht haben.

Sie werden gemocht haben.

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ich möge, I may.

Du mögest, thou mayest.

Er möge, he may.

Plural.

Wir mögen, we }

Ihr möget, you }

Sie mögen, they }

may.

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich möchte, I might.

Du möchtest, thou mightst.

Er möchte, he might.

Plural.

Wir möchten, we might.

Ihr möchtet, you might.

Sie möchten, they might.

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich habe gemocht.

Wir haben gemocht.

Du habest gemocht.

Ihr habet gemocht.

Er habe gemocht.

Sie haben gemocht.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich hätte gemocht.

Wir hätten gemocht.

Du hättest gemocht.

Ihr hättet gemocht.

Er hätte gemocht.

Sie hätten gemocht.

FUTURE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich werde mögen.

Wir werden

Du werdest mögen.

Ihr werdet

Er werde mögen.

Sie werden

} mögen.

SECOND FUTURE.

*Singular.**Plural.*Ich werde } gemocht
Du werdest } haben.
Er werde }Wir werden } gemocht
Ihr werdet } haben.
Sie werden }

IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

2 Pers. möge, (du)

möget, (ihr) *very seldom*

3 Pers. möge, (er)

mögen, (sie) *used.*

INFINITIVE MODE.

mögen, *may.*

PARTICIPLE.

{ Present. mögend (*obsolety*)

{ Part. gemocht.

II. Dürfen, (to dare.)

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ich darf, I dare.

Du darfst, thou dardest.

Er darf, he dares.

Plural.

Wir dürfen, we

Ihr dürft, you } dare.

Sie dürfen, they }

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich durfte, I dared.

Du durftest, thou daredst.

Er durfte, he dared.

Plural.

Wir durften, we

Ihr durftet, you } dared.

Sie durften, they }

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich habe gedurft, I have

Du hast gedurft, thou hast } dared.

Er hat gedurft, he has }

Plural.

Wir haben gedurft, we

Ihr habet gedurft, you } have

Sie haben gedurft, they } dared.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte

Du hattest

Er hatte

I had

gedurft, thou hadst

he had

} dared.

Plural.

Plural.

Wir hatten	}	gedurft,	we	}	had dared.
Ihr hattet			you		
Sie hatten			they		

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde dürfen,	I shall	}	dare.
Du wirst dürfen,	thou wilt		
Er wird dürfen,	he will		

Plural.

Wir werden dürfen,	we	}	shall or will dare.
Ihr werdet dürfen,	you		
Sie werden dürfen,	they		

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ich dürfe,	I	}	dare.
Du dürfest,	thou		
Er dürfe,	he		

Plural.

Wir dürfen,	we	}	dare.
Ihr dürfet,	you		
Sie dürfen,	they		

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich dürfte,	I dared.
Du dürftest,	thou daredst.
Er dürfte;	he dared.

Plural.

Wir dūrften, *we* }
 Ihr dūrftet, *you* } *dared.*
 Sie dūrften, *they* }

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich habe } Wir haben }
 Du habest } gedurft. Ihr habet } gedurft.
 Er habe } Sie haben }

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich hätte } Wir hätten }
 Du hättest } gedurft. Ihr hättet } gedurft.
 Er hätte } Sie hätten }

FUTURE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich werde } Wir werden }
 Du werdest } dürfen. Ihr werdet } dürfen.
 Er werde } Sie werden }

SECOND FUTURE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich werde } gedurft Wir werden } gedurft
 Du werdest } haben. Ihr werdet } haben.
 Er werde } Sie werden }

IMPERATIVE MODE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

2 Pers. dūrfe (du) dūrfet (ihr) (*seldom*
 3 Pers. dūrft(e) (er) dürfen (sie) (*used.*)

INFINITIVE MODE.

dürfen, to dare.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. dürend, (obsolete)

Past. gedurft, dared.

III. Können. (to can.)

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

Ich kann, I can

Wir können, we

Du kannst, thou canst

Ihr könntet, you } can.

Er kann, he can.

Sie können, they }

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Plural.

Ich konnte, I could.

Wir konnten, we

Du konntest, thou couldst.

Ihr konntet, you } could.

Er konnte, he could.

Sie konnten, they }

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Plural.

Ich habe gekonnt, I have

Wir haben gekonnt.

Du hast gekonnt, could

Ihr habet gekonnt.

Er hat gekonnt, &c.

Sie haben gekonnt.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Plural.

Ich hatte gekonnt.

Wir hatten gekonnt.

Du hättest gekonnt.

Ihr hättet gekonnt.

Er hatte gekonnt.

Sie hatten gekonnt.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde können.

Du wirst können.

Er wird können.

Plural.

Wir werden können.

Ihr werdet können.

Sie werden können.

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde gekonnt haben.

Du wirst gekonnt haben.

Er wird gekonnt haben.

Plural.

Wir werden gekonnt haben.

Ihr werdet gekonnt haben.

Sie werden gekonnt haben.

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ich könne, I

Du könnest, thou

Er könne, he

} can.

Plural.

Wir können, we

Ihr könnet, you

Sie können, they

} can.

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich könnte, I could.

Du könntest, thou couldst.

Er könnte, he could.

Plural.

Wir könnten, we could.

Ihr könntet, you could.

Sie könnten, they could.

COM-

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Ich habe }		Wir haben }
Du habest }	gekonnt.	Ihr habet }
Er habe }		Sie haben }

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Ich hätte }		Wir hätten }
Du hättest }	gekonnt.	Ihr hätten }
Er hätte }		Sie hätten }

FUTURE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Ich werde }		Wir werden }
Du werdest }	können.	Ihr werdet }
Er werde }		Sie werden }

SECOND FUTURE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Ich werde }	gekonnt	Wir werden }
Du werdest }	haben.	Ihr werdet }
Er werde }		Sie werden }

IMPERATIVE MODE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
2 Pers. könne (du)	könnet (ihr) rarely
3 Pers. könne (er)	können (sich) used.)

INFINITIVE MODE.

können, to can.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. könnend, (obsolete)

Past. gekonnt, could.

IV. lassen,

IV. Lassen, (to let)

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

Ich lasse, I let.	Wir lassen, we	} let.
Du lässest, thou letst.	Ihr lasset, you	
Er lasset, he lets.	Sie lassen, they	

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Plural.

Ich ließ, I let.	Wir ließen, we	} let.
Du ließeſt, thou letst.	Ihr ließeſt, you	
Er ließ, to let.	Sie ließen, they	

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich habe gelassen, I have	} let.
Du haſt gelassen, thou haſt	
Er hat gelassen, he has	

Plural.

Wir haben gelassen, we	} have
Ihr habet gelassen, you	
Sie haben gelassen, they	

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte gelassen, I had	} let.
Du hättest gelassen, thou hadst	
Er hatte gelassen, he had	

Plural.

Plural.

Wir hatten gelassen, *we* }
 Ihr hattet gelassen, *you* } *had*
 Sie hatten gelassen, *they* } *let.*

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde lassen, *I shall* }
 Du wirst lassen, *thou wilt* } *let.*
 Er wird lassen, *he will* }

Plural.

Wir werden lassen, *we* } *shall*
 Ihr werdet lassen, *you* } *or*
 Sie werden lassen, *they* } *will let.*

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde gelassen haben, *I shall* }
 Du wirst gelassen haben, *thou wilt* } *hav.*
 Er wird gelassen haben, *he will* } *let.*

Plural.

Wir werden gelassen haben, *we* } *shall or will*
 Ihr werdet gelassen haben, *you* } *have let.*
 Sie werden gelassen haben, *they* }

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich lasse, *I* }
 Du lassesst, *thou* } *let.*
 Er lasse, *he* }
 Wir lassen, *we* }
 Ihr lasset, *you* } *let.*
 Sie lassen, *they* }

SIMPLE

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Ich ließe, I }	} let.	Wir ließen, we }
Du ließest, thou }		Ihr ließet, you }
Er läßt, he }		Sie ließen, they }

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Ich habe }	} gelassen.	Wir haben }
Du habest }		Ihr habet }
Er habe }		Sie haben }

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Ich hätte }	} gelassen.	Wir hätten }
Du hättest }		Ihr hättet }
Er hätte }		Sie hätten }

FUTURE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Ich werde }	} lassen.	Wir werden }
Du werdest }		Ihr werdet }
Er werde }		Sie werden }

SECOND FUTURE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
Ich werde }	} gelassen haben.	Wir werden }
Du werdest }		Ihr werdet }
Er werde }		Sie werden }

IMPERATIVE MODE.

2 Pers. laß (du) let.	laßt (ihr) }	} let.
3 Pers. lasse (er) let.	lassen (sie) }	

INFINITIVE MODE.

lassen, to let.

PARTICIPLE.

Present: lassend, letting.

Past: gelassen, let.

V. Sollen, (*shall*) INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ich soll, I shall.

Du sollst, thou shalt.

Er soll, he shall.

Plural.

Wir sollen, we

Ihr sollet, you } shall.

Sie sollen, they }

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich sollte, I should.

Du solltest, thou shouldst.

Er sollte, he should.

Plural.

Wir sollten, we

Ihr solltet, you } should.

Sie sollten, they }

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich habe gesollt.

Du hast ic.

Plural.

Wir haben gesollt.

Ihr habet ic.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte gesollt ic.

Plural.

Wir hatten gesollt ic.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde sollen ic.

Plural.

Wir werden sollen ic.

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde gesollt haben ic.

Plural.

Wir werden gesollt habenic.

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich solle.

Wir sollen.

Du sollest.

Ihr sollet.

Er solle.

Sie sollen.

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich sollte.

Wir sollten.

Du solltestic.

Ihr solltetic.

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich habe }
 Du habest } gesollt.
 Er habe }

Wir haben }
 Ihr habet } gesollt.
 Sie haben }

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich hätte } gesollt. Wir hättenic. } gesollt.
 Du hättestic. }

FUTURE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Ich werde }
 Du werdest } sollen.
 Er werde }

Wir werden sollenic.

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Sch werde gesollt haben &c.

Plural.

Wir werden gesollt haben &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

(is not used.)

INFINITIVE MOOD.

sollen.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. sollend, *(obsolete)*

Past. gesollt, *should.*

VI. Wollen, *(to will)*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

Sch will, *I will.*

Wir wollen, *we*

Du willst, *thou wilt.*

Ihr wollet, *you*

will.

Er will, *he will.*

Sie wollen, *they*

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Sch wollte, *I would.*

Du wolltest, *thou wouldst.*

Er wollte, *he would.*

Plural.

Wir wollten, *we*

Ihr woltet, *you*

would.

Sie wollten, *they*

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich habe	}	gewollt,	I have	}	would.
Du hast			thou hast		
Er hat			he has		

Plural.

Wir haben	}	gewollt,	we	}	have would.
Ihr habet			you		
Sie haben			they		

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte gewollt ic.

Plural.

Wir hatten gewollt ic.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde wollen,	}	will.	
Du wirst wollen,			thou wilt
Er wird wollen,			he will

Plural.

Wir werden wollen,	}	shall will.	
Ihr werdet wollen,			you
Sie werden wollen,			they

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde gewollt haben ic.

Plural.

Wir werden gewollt haben ic.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ich wolle.
Du wollest.
Er wolle.

Plural.

Wir wollen.
Ihr wollet.
Sie wollen.

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich wollte.
Du wolltest.
Er wollte.

Plural.

Wir wollten.
Ihr wolltet.
Sie wollten.

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich habe }
Du habest } gewollt.
Er habe }

Plural.

Wir haben }
Ihr habet } gewollt.
Sie haben }

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hätte gewollt.

Plural.

Wir hätten gewollt.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde }
Du werdest } wollen.
Er werde }

Plural.

Wir werden }
Ihr werdet } wollen.
Sie werden }

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde gewollt haben.

Plural.

Wir werden gewollt haben.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

Plural.

2 Pers. *wolle* (du) *will* (thou, *wollet* (ihr) } *will.*
 3 Pers. *wolle* (er) *will* (he) *wollen* (sie) }

INFINITIVE MOOD.

wollen, to will.

PARTICIPLE.

Present. wollend, willing.

Past. gewollt, would.

REGULAR VERBS.

There is but one form for the Inflection of Regular Verbs in the German Language, and the following rules are observed in their formation.

The second Person Singular of the *Present Tense* of an *Active Regular Verb* is denoted by the termination *st*, added to the Primitive Word of the Verb; the third by the termination *t*. The first and third Person Plural have *n*, the second *t*. — The Radical syllable or the Root of the Verb is never changed or altered in any Regular German Verb. —

The *Conjunctive Mood* of the German Verbs is indeed deficient. In the *Present Tense* only the third Person Singular may be said to have a particular *Conjunctive* termination. It loses the *t*, which is added to the third Person Indicative.

The terminations for the *Simple Preterite* are: the 1 Pers. - *te*; the 2 Pers. - *test*; the 3 Pers. - *te*. The 1. Pers. Plur. - *ten*; the 2. - *tet*; the 3. - *ten*. — The same terminations serve for the *Conjunctive Mood*.

The

The *Compound Preterite* is made up by the Assistance of the Auxiliary Verb *haben*, and the Preterite Participle of the Verb, which terminates in *t*.

The same Participle is used for the *Preterpluperfect*; only the *Simple Preterite* of the Auxiliary Verb is required instead of the *Present Tense*, which serves for the Compound Preterite.

To make up the Future, the *Infinitive Mood* of the Verb is joined to the *Present Tense* of the Auxiliary Verb: *werden*. The termination of the Infinitive Mood is *en*.

The *Passive Regular Verb* is entirely formed by the Auxiliary: *werden*; joined to the Preterite Participle of the *Active*.

After having premised these rules it will be fit to give a Paradigm. of a Regular Verb.

Lieben, (to love.)

a REGULAR VERB;

THE ACTIVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

THE PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ich liebe, I love

Du liebest, thou lovest.

Er liebet, he loves.

Plural.

Wir lieben, we }

Ihr liebet, you } love.

Sie lieben, they }

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich liebte, I loved.

Du liebtest, thou lovedst.

Er liebte, he loved.

Plural.

Wir liebten, we }

Ihr liebtet, you } loved.

Sie liebten, they }

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich habe geliebet*), I have }

Du hast geliebet, thou hast } loved.

Er hat geliebet, he has }

Plural.

Wir haben geliebet, we }

Ihr habet geliebet, you } have

Sie haben geliebet, they } loved.

PRE-

*) The Syllable *et* of the Participle is often contracted into the single letter *t*, and *geliebt* said instead of *geliebet*. The Simple Preterite undergoes a like contraction as; *liebte* is said instead of *liebete*. This contraction is entirely avoided in the Conjunctive Mood, to distinguish it the better from the Indicative, and even in the Indicative it cannot be admitted of for all Verbs in general, but one must be guided by Euphony. The like contractions are moreover only used in familiar discourse and will never agree with a graver style.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hatte	} geliebet, thou hadst	I had	} loved.
Du hattest			
Er hatte		he had	

Plural.

Wir hatten	} geliebet,	we	} had
Ihr hattet		you	
Sie hatten		they	

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde	} lieben, thou wilt	I shall	} love.
Du wirst			
Er wird		he will	

Plural.

Wir werden	} lieben,	we shall	} love.
Ihr werdet		you will	
Sie werden		they will	

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde	} geliebet	I shall	} have
Du wirst		thou wilt	
Er wird		he will	

Plural.

Wir werden	} geliebet	we shall	} have
Ihr werdet		you will	
Sie werden		they will	

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ich liebe, I	}	love.
Du liebest, thou		
Er liebe, he		

Plural.

Wir lieben, we	}	love.
Ihr liebet, you		
Sie lieben, they		

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich liebete, I loved.
 Du liebetest, thou lovedst.
 Er liebete, he loved.

Plural.

Wir liebeten, we	}	loved.
Ihr liebetet, you		
Sie liebeten, they		

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich habe	}	geliebet,	}	I	}	have				
Du habest							}	thou	}	loved.
Er habe										

Plural.

Wir haben	}	geliebet,	}	I	}	have				
Ihr habet							}	thou	}	loved.
Sie haben										

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich hätte	} geliebet, thou hadst } loved.	I had	}
Du hättest		he had	
Er hätte			

Plural.

Wir hätten	} geliebet, you } had loved.	we	}
Ihr hättet		they	
Sie hätten			

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde	} lieben, thou wilt } love.	I shall	}
Du werdest		he will	
Er werde			

Plural.

Wir werden	} lieben, you will } love.	we shall	}
Ihr werdet		they will	
Sie werden			

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde	} geliebet } have loved.	I shall	}
Du werdest		thou wilt	
Er werde		he will	

Plural.

Wir werden	} geliebet } have loved.	we shall	}
Ihr werdet		you will	
Sie werden		they will	

FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde	} geliebet werden,	I shall	} be loved.
Du wirst		thou wilt	
Er wird		he will	

Plural.

Wir werden	} geliebet werden,	we shall	} be loved.
Ihr werdet		you will	
Sie werden		they will	

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Ich werde	} geliebet worden	I shall	} have been
Du wirst		thou wilt	
Er wird		seyn, he will	

Plural.

Wir werden	} geliebet worden	we shall	} have been
Ihr werdet		you will	
Sie werden		seyn, they will	

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Ich werde	} geliebet,	I be	} loved.
Du werdest		thou beest	
Er werde		he be	

Plural.

Wir werden	} geliebet,	we	} be loved.
Ihr werdet		you	
Sie werden		they	

SIMPLE

SIMPLE PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich würde	} geliebet,	I were	} loved.
Du würdest		thou wert	
Er würde		he were	

Plural.

Wir würden	} geliebet,	we	} were
Ihr würdet		you	
Sie würden		they	

COMPOUND PRETERITE.

Singular.

Ich sey	} geliebet,	I	} have
Du seyest		thou	
Er sey		he	

Plural.

Wir seyen	} geliebet	we	} have
Ihr seyet		you	
Sie seyen		they	

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Singular.

Ich wäre	} geliebet	I had	} been
Du wärest		thou hadst	
Er wäre		he had	

Plural.

Wir wären	} geliebet	we	} had
Ihr wäret		you	
Sie wären		they	

FUTURE.

FUTURE.

Singular.

Sch werde	} geliebet werden,	I shall	} be loved.
Du werdest		thou wilt	
Er werde		he will	

Plural.

Wir werden	} geliebet werden,	we shall	} be loved.
Ihr werdet		you or	
Sie werden		they will	

SECOND FUTURE.

Singular.

Sch werde	} geliebet worden	I shall	} have been loved.
Du werdest		thou wilt	
Er werde		seyn, he will	

Plural.

Wir werden	} geliebet worden	we shall	} have been loved.
Ihr werdet		you will	
Sie werden		seyn, they will	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

2 Pers. Werde geliebet, be (thou) loved.
 3 Pers. Werde(er, sie) geliebet be (he or they) loved.

Plural.

Werdet geliebet, be (you) loved.
 Werden (sie) geliebet be (they) loved.

INFI-

INFINITIVE MODE.

Pres. geliebet werden, *to be loved.*

Pret. geliebet worden seyn, *to have been loved.*

Future werden geliebet werden, *to shall be loved.*

PARTICIPLE.*)

geliebet, *loved.*

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are such, as either differ in their terminations from the Regular Verbs or even admit of a change in their very root.

There are different kinds of Irregular Verbs. Some differ but little from the Regular, retaining the termination *te* for the *Simple Preterite* and *t* for the *Participle Preterite*, and changing only the Radical Syllable for some tenses.

Tho this class, which is not very numerous, belong the following.

Brennen, (*to burn.*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich brenne &c. S. Pret. ich brannte &c.
Part. gebrannt.

Conj. M. ich brennete &c. Imp. M. brenne.

Brin

*) This is indeed the Preterite Participle of the *Active* Verb; the *Passive* being entirely Compound, or consisting only of the Auxiliary and the Participle, can have no Participle derived from itself. Only some German Grammarians, desirous of completing the *Passive* form, have called this Participle the Preterite *Passive* Participle and given two different names to the same thing.

Bringen, (to bring.)

Ind. M. ich bringe, du bringst, er bringt. S. Pret.
ich brachte. Part. gebracht.

Conj. M. S. Pret. brächte ic. Imp. M.
bringe.

Däuchten, (to seem*)

Ind. M. Pres. mich däucht ic. S. Pret. mich dächte ic.
Part. gedäucht.

Imp. M. caret.

Denken, (to think)

Ind. M. Pres. ich denke ic. S. Pret. ich dachte ic.
Part. gedacht.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich dächte. Imp. denke.

Dürfen, (to dare.)

Ind. M. Pres. ich darf, du darfst, er darf. S. Pret.
ich durfte. Part. gedurft.

Conj. M. Pres. ich dürfe ic. S. Pret. ich dürfte ic.

Haben, (to have)

See before. P. 101.

Kennen, (to know.)

Ind. M. ich kenne, du kennest (kennst) er kennet (kennt).
Pret. ich kannte ic. Part. gekannt.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich kennete ic. Imp. kenne.

Können, (can)

Ind. M. ich kann, du kannst, er kann. S. Pret. konnte
ic. Part. gekonnt.

Conj. M. Pres. ich könne ic. S. Pret. ich könnte.

M 52

*) This is an impersonal reciprocal Verb, of which the Infinitive is obsolete.

Mögen, (may)

Ind. M. Pres. ich mag, du magst, er mag. S. Pret. ich mochte &c. Part. gemocht.

Conj. M. Pres. ich möge &c. S. Pret. ich möchte.

Müssen, (must)

Ind. M. Pres. ich muß, du mußt, er muß. S. Pret. ich mußte &c. Part. gemußt.

Conj. M. Pres. ich müsse &c. S. Pret. ich müßte.

Nennen, (to name or call)

Ind. M. Pres. ich nenne &c. S. Pret. ich nannte &c. Part. genannt.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich nennete &c. Imp. nenne.

Renner, (to run)

Exactly like Nennen.

Senden, (to send *)

Ind. M. Pres. ich sende, du sendest, er sendet. S. Pret. ich sandte &c. Part. gesandt.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich sendete &c. Imp. sende.

Sollen, (shall)

See before P. 127.

Wenden, (to turn **)

Is conjugated like senden.

Wissen, (to know)

Ind. M. Pres. ich weiß, du weißt, er weißt. Plur. wir wissen &c. S. Pret. ich wußte &c. Part. gewußt.

Conj. M. Pres. ich wisse, du wissest &c. S. Pret. ich wußte &c. Imp. wisse.

Wollen, (to will) see above.

The

*) This Verb is also regularly inflected by some Authores.

**) The Verb Wenden follows Senden even in being regularly inflected, like that, by some.

The second order of *Irregular Verbs* is much more numerous. It contains such, as have no termination at all for their *Simple Preterite Tense*, but denote it by a change in their Radical Syllable.

They may be divided into five Classes, according to the different vowels of their *Simple Preterite Tense*.

I. Such, as have the vowel *a* in their Simple Preterite. They are.

Befehlen, (to command)

Ind. M. Pres. ich befehle, du befehlst, er befiehlt.
Plur. wir befehlen. S. Pret. befahl.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich beföhlte &c. Part. befehlen. Imp. befehl.

Beginnen, (to begin)

Ind. M. S. Pret. ich beginne, du beginnest, (beginnst)
er beginnt, (beginnt.) S. Pret. ich begann.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich begönne &c. Part. begonnen. Imp. beginne or beginn.

Bergen, (to hide)

Ind. M. Pres. ich berge, du birgst, er birgt. S. Pret. ich barg, du bargst &c.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich barge or bürge. Part. geborgen.
Imp. birge or (*which is more frequently used*) birg. *)

Bersten, (to burst)

Ind. M. Pres. ich berste, du birstest, er birstet, (birst).
Plur. wir bersten &c. S. Pret. ich barst &c.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich börste, (or bårste) &c. Part. geborsten. Imp. berste, or birst.

Be

*) The Verb, *Herbergen*, to harbour or lodge, is regularly inflected, though a Compound of *Bergen*.

Besinnen, (*to recollect* *) like **Beginnen**.

Binden, (*to bind*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich binde, du bindest, er bindet. S. Pret. ich band &c.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich bände. Part. gebunden. Imp. binde or bind.

Bitten, (*to beg*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich bitte, du bittest, er bittet. S. Pret. ich bath &c.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich bätke &c. Part. gebethen. Imp. bitte.

Brechen, (*to break*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich breche, du brichst, er bricht. S. Pret. brach.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich bräche &c. Part. gebrochen. Imp. brich **)

Dringen, (*to press*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich dringe, du dringst, er dringt. Pl. wir dringen. S. Pret. ich drang.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich dränge &c. Part. gedrungen. Imp. dringe.

Empfehlen, (*to recommend*) like **Befehlen**.

Empfinden, (*to feel*) like **Binden**.

K 2

Er:

*) This is a Reciprocal Verb; — ich besinne mich, I recollect. —

**) All the Compounds and Derivatives of this Verb follow their Primitive in their Conjugation, except: *Rad brechen*, to break upon the wheel, which is regularly inflected.

Erschrecken, (to be frightened)

Ind. M. Pres. ich erschrecke, du erschrickst, er erschrickt.

Plur. wir erschrecken ꝛ. S. Pret. ich erschrack.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich erschrücke ꝛ. Part. erschrocken.

Imp. erschrick. *)

Essen, (to eat)

Ind. M. Pres. ich esse, du issest, er isset or ißt. S. Pret. ich aß.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich äße ꝛ. Part. gegessen. Imp. iß.

Finden, (to find) like Binden.Fressen, (to eat, or devour**) like Essen.Gebären, (to bear***)

Ind. M. Pres. ich gebäre, du gebärest, (gebierst) er gebärt; (gebiert). Pl. wir gebären. S. Pret. gebahr.

Conj. M. S. Pret. gebäre (or geböre). Part. geböhren. Imp. gebäre or gebier.

Geben, (to give)

Ind. M. Pres. ich gebe, du giebest, er giebt. Pl. wir geben ꝛ. S. Pret. ich gab.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich gäbe ꝛ. Part. gegeben. Imp. gib.

Ge

*) This Verb serves in a double quality, as a *Neuter*, signifying: *to be frightened*, and as an *Active*, signifying: *to frighten*. When used in the quality of an *Active* it is regularly inflected.

**) There is this difference between the signification of *Fressen* and *Essen*: *Fressen* is used of brutes and implies the Idea of voracity or gluttony, in which sense it is also applied to men in low language; *Essen* is the proper word for: *to eat*, but only applied to men.

***) Properly *to bring forth as a child*.

Gelingen, (to succeed*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich gelinge, du gelingst, er gelingt. Pl. wir gelingen &c. S. Pret. ich gelang.

Conj. M. S. Pret. gelänge &c. Part. gelungen. Imp. gelinge.

Gelten, (to be worth)

Ind. M. Pres. ich gelte, du giltst, er gilt. Plur. wir gelten. S. Pret. galt.

Conj. M. S. Pret. gölte. Part. gegolten. Imp. gilt.

Genesen, (to recover)**

Ind. M. Pres. ich genese, du genesest, er geneset. S. Pret. ich genaß. Pl. wir genasen.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich genäse &c. Part. genesen.

Geschehen, (to be performed)

Ind. M. Pres. ich geschehe, du geschiehst, er geschiehet, or geschieht. S. Pret. ich geschah.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich geschähe. Part. geschehen.

Gewinnen, (to gain) like Beginnen.**Helfen, (to help)**

Ind. M. Pres. ich helfe, du hilfst, er hilft. Plur. wir helfen. S. Pret. ich half.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich hülfe &c. Part. geholfen. Imp. hilf.

Klingen, (to sound) like Dringen.

K 3

Rom.

*) This is an *Impersonal* Verb, and governs the *Dative* case; as: seine Unternehmung gelang ihm, he succeeds in his undertaking. — The Compound: *mißlingen*, signifying the contrary Idea, is conjugated entirely, after the same form.

**) From any disease; a *Neuter* Verb.

Kommen, (to come)

Ind. M. Pres. ich komme, du kommst, er kommt. Pl. wir kommen. S. Pret. ich kam.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich käme &c. Part. gekommen. Imp. komm.

Lesen, (to read)

Ind. M. Pres. ich lese, du liest, er liest, or liest. S. Pret. ich las.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich läse. Part. gelesen. Imp. ließ.

Liegen, (to lie)

Ind. M. Pres. ich liege, du liegst (liegst) er liegt. S. Pret. ich lag.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich läge. Part. gelegen. Imp. liege, or lieg.

Messen, (to measure) like Essen.Nehmen, (to take)

Ind. M. Pres. ich nehme, du nimmst, er nimmt. Pl. wir nehmen. S. Pret. ich nahm.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich nähme. Part. genommen. Imp. nimm.

Pflegen, (to use*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich pflege, du pflegst, er pflegt. Plur. wir pflegen. S. Pret. ich pfleg.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich pflege. Part. gepflogen. Imp. pfleg.

Kin-

*) *Pflegen* signifies also *to cherish*, or: *to nurse*, in which signification it is regularly inflected. — Its *Simple Preterite* is even in the above signification regularly inflected by some, as: *er pflegte gern zu lesen*, *he used to like reading*.

Ringen, (to wrestle) like Binden.

Rinnen, (to flow) like Beginnen.

Schelten, (to scold) like Belten.

Schlingen, (to twine or twist) like Gelingen.

Schwimmen, (to swim) like Beginnen. *)

Schwinden, (to vanish) like Binden.

Schwingen, (brandish) like Gelingen.

Sehen, (to see) like Geschehen. **)

Singen, (to sing) like Gelingen.

Sinken, (to sink) also like Gelingen.

Sinnen, (to meditate) like Beginnen.

Sitzen, (to sit)

Ind. M. Pres. ich sitze, du sitzt, er sitzt, or sith.

S. Pret. ich saß.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich säße. Part. gefessen. Imp. sitze
or sitz.

Spinnen, (to spin) like Beginnen.

Sprechen, (to speak) like Brechen.

Springen, (to leap) like Gelingen.

Stechen, (to thrust, to pierce with a pointed weapon)
like Brechen.

K 4

Stehen,

*) Only in the S. Preterite C. M. Schwimmen has an ã as well as ð; you may say schwämme and schwömmen.

**) The Imperative Mood of Sehen is siehe or sieh.

Stehen, (to stand)

Ind. M. Pres. ich stehe, du stehest or stehst, er stehet or steht. S. Pret. stand.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich stände, or stünde. Part. gestanden. Imp. stehe or steh.

Stehlen, (to steal) like Befehlen.Sterben, (to die)

Ind. M. Pres. ich sterbe, du stirbst, er stirbt. S. Pret. ich starb.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich stürbe. Part. gestorben. Imp. stirb.

Stinken, (to stink)

Ind. M. Pres. stinke, stinket, stinkest. Pl. stinken. S. Pret. stank.

Conj. M. S. Pret. stänke. Part. gestunken. Imp. stinke.

Thun, (to do)

Ind. M. Pres. ich thue, du thust, er thut. Plur. wir thun &c. S. Pret. ich that. Pl. wir thaten &c.

Conj. M. S. Pret. thäte &c. Part. gethan. Imp. thun.

Treffen, (to hit)

Ind. M. Pres. ich treffe, du triffst, er trifft. Plur. wir treffen &c. S. Pret. ich traf.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich trāse. Part. getroffen. Imp. triff.

Treten, (to tread) like Treffen.

Only that it has getreten in the Participle.

Trinken, (to drink)

Ind. M. Pres. ich trinke, du trinkest, er trinket (trinkt). S. Pret. ich trank.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich tränke. Part. getrunken. Imp. trinke.

Verderben, (to grow useless) like **Sterben**.

Vergeffen, (to forget) like **Essen**.

Verschwinden, (to disappear) like **Schwinden**.

Werben, (to enlist, to enrol, as soldiers)
like **Sterben**.

Werden, (to be, to grow) see above.

Winden, (to wind, to wreath) like **Binden**.

Zwingen, (to force) like **Gelingen**.

II. Such, as have in their *Simple Preterite* ie, and in the *Imperative Mood* the vowel of the *Present Tense*.

Blasen, (to blow)

Ind. M. Pres. ich blase, du bläst, er bläst, or bläst.

S. Pret. blies.

Conj. M. S. Pret. bliese. Part. geblasen. Imp. blase.

Bleiben, (to stay, or remain)

Ind. M. Pres. ich bleibe, du bleibst, er bleibt. S. Pret.

blieb.

Conj. M. S. Pret. bliebe. Part. geblieben. Imp. bleib.

Braten, (to fry, and to roast)

Ind. M. Pres. ich brate, du brätst, er brät. S. Pret.

briet.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich briete. Part. gebraten. Imp. brate.

Fallen, (to fall)

Ind. M. Pres. ich falle, du fällst, er fällt. Pl. wir fallen.

S. Pret. ich fiel.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich fiele. Part. gefallen. Imp. falle.

Gedeihen, (*to prosper*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich gedeihe, du gedeihet, er gedeihet.
S. Pret. ich gedieh.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich gediehe. Part. gediehen. Imp. gedeih.

Gefallen, (*to please*) like **Fallen**.**Halten**, (*to hold*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich halte, du hältst, er hält. S. Pret. ich hielt.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich halte, du haltest, er halte. Part. gehalten. Imp. halte, or halt.

Hauen, (*to cut with a sword or hatchet*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich haue, du hauest, or haust; er hauet, or haut. S. Pret. ich hieb.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich hieße. Part. gehauen. Imp. haue, or haue.

Heissen, (*to be called*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich heiße, du heissest, er heisset, or heißt. S. Pret. ich hieß. Part. geheissen. Imp. heiße.

Lassen, (*to let*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich lasse, du lässest, er lasset, or läßt. Pl. wir lassen &c. S. Pret. ich ließ. Part. gelassen. Imp. laß, or lasse.

Lauffen, (*to run*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich laufe, du läufst, er läuft. S. Pret. ich lief.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich lief &c. Part. gelaufen. Imp. laufe.

Leihen, (*to lend*) like **Gedeihen**.

Meiden,

Meiden, (to shun)

Ind. M. Pres. ich meide, du meidest, er meidet &c.
 S. Pret. ich mied. Part. gemieden. Imp.
 meide.

Preisen, (to praise)

Ind. M. Pres. ich preise, du preiest, er preiset, or
 preist. S. Pret. ich pries. Part. gepriesen.
 Imp. preise.

Rathen, (to advise) like Braten.**Reiben, (to rub) like Bleiben.****Rufen, (to call)**

Ind. M. Pres. ich rufe, du rufst, er ruft. S. Pret. ich
 rief, or rufte. Part. gerufen. Imp. rufe.

Scheiden, (to part) like Meiden.**Scheinen, to seem, and: to shine)**

Ind. M. Pres. ich scheine, du scheinst, or scheinst, er
 scheint. S. Pret. ich schien. Part. geschienen.
 Imp. scheine.

Schlafen, (to sleep)

Ind. M. Pres. ich schlafe, du schläfst, er schläft. S. Pret.
 ich schlief.

Conj. M. Pres. ich schlafe. S. Pret. ich schlief. Part.
 geschlafen. Imp. schlafe.

Schnehen, (to snow*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich schnehe, du schnehest, er schnehet, or
 schneht. S. Pret. ich schne. Part. geschneien.
 Imp. schnehe.

Schrei

*) This is properly an Impersonal Verb; it is frequently con-
 jugated after the Regular form.

Schreiben, (*to write*) like **Bleiben**.

Schreien, (*to cry*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich schreie, du schreiest, er schreiet, or
schrent. S. Pret. ich schrie.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich schrie. Part. geschrien, or ge-
schrien. Imp. schreie or schren.

Schweigen, (*to be silent*) like **Bleiben**.

Spenen, (*to spit*) like **Schreien**.

Steigen, (*to mount*) like **Bleiben**.

Stossen, (*to push, also: to thrust*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich stoße, du stößest, er stößet, or stößt.
S. Pret. stieß. Part. gestoßen. Imp. stoße, or
stoß.

Treiben, (*to drive*) like **Bleiben**.

Verzeihen, (*to pardon*) like **Gedeihen**.

Weisen, (*to show*) like **Preisen**.

Zeihen, (*to argue, charge with a crime*)
like **Verzeihen**.

III. An *i* pronounced with an acute Accent, and accom-
panied by a double Consonant in the *Simple*
Preterite.

Befleissen, (*to study* *)

Ind. M. Pres. ich befleisse, du befleistest, er befleisset,
or befließt. S. Pret. ich befiß. Part. beflissen.
Imp. befleisse.

Beissen,

*) **Befleißigen**, which denotes the same Idea, is regu-
larly conjugated, and more used, than **Befleissen**.

Beißen, (to bite) like the former.

Erbleichen, (to grow pale)

Ind. M. Pres. ich erbleiche, du erbleichst, er erbleicht.

S. Pret. ich erblich. Part. erblichen. Imp. erbleiche, or erbleich.

Fangen, (to catch)

Ind. M. Pres. ich fange, du fängst, er fängt. S. Pret.

ich fing. Part. gefangen. Imp. fange.

Gehen, (to go, or: to walk)

Ind. M. Pres. ich gehe, du gehst, er geht, or: geht.

S. Pret. ich ging. Part. gegangen. Imp. gehe, or: geh.

Gleichen, (to resemble) like Erbleichen.

Gleiten, (to glide)

Ind. M. Pres. ich gleite, du gleitest, er gleitet. S. Pret. ich glitt. Part. geglitten. Imp. gleite, or: gleit.

Greiffen, (to grasp)

Ind. M. Pres. ich greiffe, du greiffst, er greift. S. Pret. ich griff. Part. gegriffen. Imp. greiffe, or: greiff.

Hangen, (to hang*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich hange, du hangst, er hangt. S. Pret.

S. Pret. ich hing. Part. gehangen. Imp. hange

Reißen, (to pinch) like Greiffen.

Leiden,

*) This Verb is used in an Active and Neuter Sense. The Active is regularly conjugated.

Leiden, (to suffer)

Ind. M. S. Pret. ich leide, du leidest, er leidet. S. Pret.
ich litt. Part. gelitten. Imp. leide.

Pfeiffen, (to whistle) like Greiffen.

Reiffen, (to tear) like Befleiffen.

Reiten, (to ride on horseback) like Gleiten.

Scheiffen, (to shite) like Befleiffen.

Schleichen, (to sneak) like Erbleichen.

**Schleiffen, (to sharpen or smooth; to grind)
like Greiffen.**

**Schleiffen, (to wear out); to waste by use)
like Befleiffen.**

**Schmeiffen, (to smite, also: to throw)
like the same.**

Schneiden, (to cut)

Ind. M. Pres. ich schneide, du schneidest, er schneidet.
S. Pret. ich schnitt. Part. geschnitten. Imp.
schneide.

Schreiten, (to stride) like Gleiten.

Streichen, (to strike) like Erbleichen.

Streiten, (to dispute, to quarrel) like Gleiten.

**Verbleichen, (to fade; improperly: to die)
like Erbleichen.**

Vergleichen, (to compare) like the same.

Weichen, (to give way) like the same.

IV. Such, as have o in the *Simple Preterite*.

Betriegen, (to cheat)

Ind. M. Pres. ich betriege, du betriegst, er betriegt.
S. Pret. betrog.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich betröge. Part. betroge. Imp.
betriege.

Bewegen, (to prompt*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich bewege, du bewegst, er bewegt. S. Pret.
ich bewog.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich bewöge. Part. bewogen. Imp.
bewog.

Biegen, (to bend)

Ind. M. Pres. ich biege, du biegst; (biegst) or: beugst,
beugt. S. Pret. ich bog.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich böge. Part. gebogen. Imp. biege,
or: beuge.

Biethen, (to offer)

Ind. M. Pres. ich biethe, du biestest, er biethet. S. Pret.
ich both.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich böthe. Part. gebothen. Imp. biethe,
or: bieth.

Dreschen, (to thrash)

Ind. M. Pres. ich dresche, du drischest, er drischt. S. Pret.
ich drosch.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich drösch. Part. gedroschen. Imp.
drisch.

Er=

*) This Verb is of a double signification; properly it signifies to move from one place to another, in which signification it is regularly inflected, as: er bewegte seine Hand, he moved his hand. But in the sense of: to prompt, or determine, its Conjugation is irregular.

Erschallen, (to sound. N.)

Ind. M. Pres. ich erschalle, du erschallst, er erschallet,
or erschallt. S. Pret. ich erscholl.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich erschölle. Part. erschollen. Imp.
erschalle.

Erwägen, (to ponder, to consider)

Ind. M. Pres. ich erwäge, du erwägst, er erwägt. S. Pret.
ich erwog.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich erwöge. Part. erwogen. Imp.
erwäge.

Fechten, (to fight)

Ind. M. Pres. ich fechte, du fichtst, er ficht. Pl. wir
fechten. S. Pret. ich focht.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich föchte. Part. gefochten. Imp. ficht.

Flechten, (to twist) like Fechten.Fliegen, (to fly) like Biegen.Fliehen, (to flee)

Ind. M. Pres. ich fliehe, du fliehst, or: er fleuchst, er
fliehet, flieht; or: fleucht. S. Pret. ich floh.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich flöhe. Part. geflohen. Imp. fliehe,
or: fleuch.

Fließen, (to flow)

Ind. M. Pres. ich fließe, du fließest, er fließet; or:
fließt. S. Pret. ich floß.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich flösse. Part. geflossen. Imp. fließ,
or: fleuß.

Frieren, (to freeze)

Ind. M. Pres. ich friere, du frierst, er friert. S. Pret.
ich fror.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich fröre. Part. gefroren. Imp. friere.

Gäh

Gähren, (to ferment)

Ind. M. Pres. ich gähre, du gährst, er gährt. S. Pret. ich gohr.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich gähre. Part. gegohren. Imp. gähre.

Gebiethen, (to command) like Biethen.

Geniessen, (to enjoy) like Gießen.

Gießen, (to pour) like the same.

Glimmen, (to glimmer)

Ind. M. Pres. ich glimme, du glimmest, (glimmst) er glimmt. S. Pret. ich glomm.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich glömme. Part. geglommen. Imp. glimme. — Is often regular.

Heben, (to lift)

Ind. M. Pres. ich hebe, du hebst, er hebt. S. Pret. ich hob.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich höbe. Part. gehoben. Imp. hebe.

Klimmen, (to climb) like Glimmen.

But it is frequently regularly conjugated.

Kriechen, (to creep)

Ind. M. Pres. ich krieche, du kriechst; or: kreichst, er kriecht; or: krecht. S. Pret. ich kroch.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich kröche. Part. gekrochen. Imp. krieche, kriech, or: kreich.

Lügen, (to lie, or speak untruth) like Biegen.Melken, (to milk)

Ind. M. Pres. ich melke, du melkest; or: milkst, er melket; or: milkt. S. Pret. ich molk.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich mólke. Part. gemolken. Imp. melke, or: milk.

Quellen, (to spring, like a fountain.)

Ind. M. Pres. ich quelle, du quillst, er quillt. S. Pret. ich quoll.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich quölle. Part. gequollen. Imp. quill.

Riechen, (to smell) like Kriechen.

Saufen, (to drink*)

Ind. M. Pres. ich sause, du säufst, er säuft. Pl. wir saufen &c. S. Pret. ich soff.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich söffe. Part. gesoffen. Imp. sause; or: sauf.

Saugen, (to suck)

Ind. M. Pres. ich sauge, du saugst, er saugt. S. Pret. ich sog.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich söge. Part. gesogen. Imp. sauge.

Scheren, (to shear)

Ind. M. Pres. ich schere, du scherst, scherst; or: schierst, er schert, or: schiert. S. Pret. ich schor.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich schöre. Part. geschoren. Imp. schere; or: schier.

Schieben, (to shove)

Ind. M. Pres. ich schiebe, du schiebst, er schiebt. S. Pret. ich schob.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich schöbe. Part. geschoben. Imp. schiebe; or: schieb.

Schießen, (to shoot) like Fließen.

Schließen, (to lock) like the same.

Schmelzen,

*) **Saufen** is only used of the drinking of brutes, or, when applied to men, it is a low expression for immoderate drinking; as **Fressen** for eating.

Schmelzen, (to melt. N.)

Ind. M. Pres. ich schmelze, du schmilzest, er schmilzt.

S. Pret. ich schmolz.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich schmolze. Part. geschmolzen. Imp. schmilz.

Schwellen, (to swell)

Ind. M. Pres. ich schwelle, du schwillst, er schwillt.

S. Pret. ich schwoll. Part. geschwollen. Imp. schwelle; or: schwill.

Schwären, (to ulcerate)

Ind. M. Pres. ich schwäre, du schwärst, er schwärt.

S. Pret. ich schwor.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich schwöre. Part. geschworen. Imp. schwöre.

Schwören, (to swear)

Ind. M. Pres. ich schwöre, du schwörst, er schwört.

S. Pret. ich schwor; or: schwur.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich schwöre; or: schwüre. Part. geschworen. Imp. schwöre.

Sieden, (to seeth)

Ind. M. Pres. ich siede, du siedest, er siedet. S. Pret. ich sott.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich sötte. Part. gesotten. Imp. siede.

**Sprießen, (to shoot, as a tree, into branches)
like Fließen.****Stieben, (to dust)**

Ind. M. Pres. ich stiebe, du stiebst, er stiebt. S. Pret. ich stob.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich stöbe. Part. gestoben. Imp. stiebe; or: stieb.

Triefen, (to dribble)

Ind. M. Pres. ich triefe, du triest; or: treußt, er triest;
or: treust. S. Pret. ich troff.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich trösse. Part. getroffen. Imp. triefe;
or: treuf.

Triegen, (to balk, to disappoint)
like **Betriegē.****Verdriessen, (to grieve; an Imperf. Verb)**
like **Fließen.****Verlieren, (to lose) like Frieren.****Verlöschen and Erlöschen,**

(to quench; in a Neuter Construction)

Ind. M. Pres. ich verlösche, du verlöschest; or: verlös-
schest, er verlöschet; or: verlöschet. S. Pret.
ich verlosch.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich verlösche u. Part. verloschen. Imp.
verlösche; or: verlosch.

Verwirren, (to confound, to confuse)

Ind. M. Pres. ich verwirre, du verwirrest, er verwirret.
S. Pret. verworr.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich verwörre. Part. verworren. Imp.
verwirre. — It is frequently regular.

Wägen, (to weigh)

Ind. M. Pres. ich wäge, du wägst, er wägt. S. Pret.
ich wog.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich wöge. Part. gewogen. Imp. wäge.

Wiegen, the same. — But.

Wiegen, (to rock in a cradle)
is a Regular Active Verb.

Ziehen, (to draw) like Fliegen.

V. Such, as have u in their *Simple Preterite* Tense.

Baeken, (to bake)

Ind. M. Pres. ich backe, du backst, er backt. S. Pret. ich buck.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich bucke. Part. gebacken. Imp. backe.

Fahren, (to ride in a carriage)

Ind. M. Pres. ich fahre, du fährst, er fährt. S. Pret. ich fuhr.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich führe. Part. gefahren. Imp. fahre; or: fahr.

Graben, (to dig)

Ind. M. Pres. ich grabe, du gräbst, er gräbt. S. Pret. ich grub.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich grübe. Part. gegraben. Imp. grabe.

Laden, (to load)

Ind. M. Pres. ich lade, du ladest; or: lādst; er ladet, or: lādt. S. Pret. ich lud.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich lüde. Part. geladen. Imp. lade.

Mahlen, to grind, or: reduce to powder by friction) is entirely regular, except in the Participle, which is: gemahlen.

Mahlen, (to paint) is a Regular Verb.

Schaffen, (to create)

Ind. M. Pres. ich schaffe, du schaffest; or: schafft; er schafft.
S. Pret. ich schuf.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich schüfe. Part. geschaffen. Imp. schaffe; or: schaff. — The word is used in other significations and then it is regularly conjugated.

Schinden, (to flay)

Ind. M. Pres. ich schinde, du schindest, er schindet.
S. Pret. ich schund.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich schünde. Part. geschunden. Imp. schinde.

Schlagen, (to beat)

Ind. M. Pres. ich schlage, du schlägst, er schlägt. S. Pret. ich schlug.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich schlüge. Part. geschlagen. Imp. schlage.

Tragen, (to carry) like Schlagen.

Wachsen, (to grow)

Ind. M. Pres. ich wachse, du wächst, er wächst; or: wächst. S. Pret. ich wuchs.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich wüchse. Part. gewachsen. Imp. wachse.

Waschen, (to wash)

Ind. M. Pres. ich wasche, du wäschst, er wäscht. S. Pret. ich wusch.

Conj. M. S. Pret. ich wüsch. Part. gewaschen. Imp. wasche.

OF NEUTER VERBS.

A *Neuter Verb* is intransitive, or expresses a predicate which requires no object for its existence. The *Neuter Verb*, therefore, properly, is neither *Active* nor *Passive*, as to its signification, but its form must approach either to the one or the other.

The proper Ideas of *Neuter Verbs* are either *Attributes*, as: *stehen*, (*to stand*) *liegen*, (*to lie*) *leben*, (*to live*) &c. — or an Action, which rests in the Subject, as: *gehen*, (*to go*) *reisen* (*to travel*) &c. — or an Action, whose Passive Object is contained in the expression of the Verb itself, which class of *Neuter Verbs* is more numerous in the German than in the English language, as: *mausen*, (*to catch mice*) *malzen* (*to make malt* &c.)

In respect to Conjugation the German *Neuter Verbs* differ from the *Active* in this Particular: the *Compound Preterite* and *Preterpluperfect* in some is made up by the assistance of the *Auxiliary Verb* *haben* in others by *seyn*. — The reason for this difference is the difference of their more Active or Passive Signification.

Haben therefore have all *Neuter Verbs*, that express an Idea, which partakes more of the Active than of the Passive, *viz.*

1. Such as express the uttering of some Particular sound, as: *brüllen*, (*to roar*) *bellen*, (*to bark*) *girren*, (*to coo*) *donnern*. (*to thunder*) *Erschallen* only has *Seyn*.
2. Such as express the completion of some Action or Condition; most of which are compounds,

and may easily be known by their prefixed particle *aus*; as: *ausblühen*, from *blühen* (to be in blossom) *ausbrennen*, from *brennen* (to burn).

3. Such as govern the Accusative Case, when used in a reciprocal signification, as: *gehen*, *reiten*, *laufen*; — *ich habe mich müde gegangen*, (*I have tired myself with walking*) *geritten*, *gelaufen* &c.
4. Such as express a change of place, — as: *gehen* or *reiten*, which ought to have *seyn*, — when used without expressing any relation to some particular place, as: *wir haben den ganzen Tag gereiset*, *we have travel'd the whole day*
5. All *Actives* when used in the quality of *Neuter* Verbs; as: *die Uhr hat geschlagen*, *the clock has struck*; — where *strike*, *schlagen*, stands indeed for a *Neuter Verb*.
6. All *Impersonal Neuter* Verbs, as: *frieren*, *schnehen*, *regnen* &c. — *es hat geschnehet*, (*it has snowed*), *es hat geregnet*, (*it has rained*)

Seyn have all those, which express an Idea more Passive than Active.

1. Such as express the Idea of coming into a certain condition, as: *ausarten*, (*to degenerate*) *erkalten*, (*to grow cold*) *erkranken* (*to grow sick* &c.)
2. Such as denote a change of place, when the place is distinctly expressed, as: *fahren*, *reiten*, *gehen*, *reisen*. — *Ich bin nach Hamburg geritten*, (*I have rode to Hamburgh*) *gefahren*, *gereiset* &c.

There

There are many exceptions from these rules, which cannot well be learned, but by use. In some it is only caprice of the language; in others there is some reason for the deviation in the difference of meaning which all *Neuter* Verbs, more or less, admit of. The same Idea may be meant more Active or Passive, and according to this modification the *Neuter* Verb, by which it is expressed, requires either *haben* or *seyn*. In one Sentence therefore the same *Neuter* Verb may have *haben* and *seyn*, in its Preterite, according to the different Active or Passive modification, which the Idea of it undergoes.

OF COMPOUND VERBS.

Compound Verbs are only remarkable as to their Form. — In some the prefixed Particle is inseparable, which are called *genuine* Compounds; from others it is separated in some Tenses.

The latter class is very numerous; for there are many Particles in the language capable of being prefixed to Verbs; but only part of them are authorised by custom to be joined to the Verb as a part of the same Word; others are written separately and cannot influence the inflection of the Verb in such connection.

The *separable* Particles differ only in this point from the inseparable, that they are in some tenses of the *Compound* placed behind the Verb, and such Compounds have always the syllable *zu* for the Infinitive Mood, and the syllable *ge* for the Participle, between the prefixed Particle and the Word

of the Verb; as : niederfallen (*to fall down*) — Inf.M. niederzufallen; Part. niedergefallen.

The inseparable Particles are as follows:

ab, an, auf, aus, bey, dar, durch, ein, fort, her, hin, los, mit, nach, nieder, ob, vor, weg, wieder, zu.

They are placed behind the word of their Compounds in the *Present* and *S. Preterite*. Thus: ich leite ab (*I derive*) *S. Pret.* ich leitete ab. (*I derived*) — *C. Sret.* ich habe abgeleitet, (*I have derived.*) — *Inf. M.* abzuleiten, (*to derive*). — *Imp. M.* leite ab.

The genuine Compounds are of a different kind too. — Some admit of the Syllable *ge* in the Participle; some not.

Such as do, have that Syllable before the whole word, Particle and all, as: antworten, (*to answer*). *Participle*: geantwortet, (*answered*). — All Genuine Compounds are inflected in this manner, except such as are made up by the following Particles:

be, ent, emp, er, ge, rer, and zer; — which are utterly inseparable and have no meaning by themselves, — and:

hinter, voll, and wider;*) — which are complete words and used also without being joined to others.

The Particle *miß*, which frequently occurs in Compounds is used in a different manner for Active or

*) There is a difference in the spelling of the two Particles, wider and wieder, which is to be carefully observed. — Wider means *against*; and wieder *again*.

or Neuter Verbs. — In Active Verbs it has either the syllables *ge* and *zu* for the Participle and Infinitive Mood not at all, or if so, these syllables are placed before it; as: *mißleiten*, (*to mislead*). *Part. gemißeit*. — In Neuter Verbs they are placed between the Particle and the Verb; as: *mißgarden*, (*to degenerate*). *Part. mißgeartet*.

ADVERBS.

ADVERBS are words, that denote Qualities, absolutely considered.

Qualities are of a double kind, either existing in things, or without them.

The former are properly or by way of eminence called *Qualities*; the latter *Circumstances*.

There is therefore a double kind of *Adverbs*: Such as express *Qualities*. — *Adverbia Qualitatis* or: ADVERBS OF QUALITIES, and such as express *Circumstances*. — *Adverbia Circumstantiæ*, or: ADVERBS OF CIRCUMSTANCES. — We shall treat of the latter first.

ADVERBS OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

The *Adverbs of Circumstances* are very various as to their meaning, their province being to express all the multitude of Ideas not substantively considered, which are to be observed in respect to the Subject, either defining Time, or Place or the Situation & Temper of him, that speaks, or the Manner in which he speaks and the Modifications under which

which he explains his Ideas. — These Circumstances may be chiefly considered under the following heads:

I. Time, which may be either precisely expressed by

heuer, *this year.*

heute, *to day.*

gestern, *yesterday.*

ehergestern, *the day before yesterday.*

morgen, *to morrow.*

übermorgen, *after to morrow.*

früh, *early*, or *soon.*

spät, *late.*

abends, *in the evening.*

morgens, *in the morning.*

or vaguely denoted, only notifying present, past or future existence, by:

jetzt, } *now.*
nun, }

vormals, *formerly.*

ehedem, *heretofore.*

vorher, *before.*

sonst, *at other times.*

langst, *long ago.*

eben, *just*, or *just now.*

hinsübro, *for the future.*

dereinst, *one day.*

Bald, *soon.*

gleich, *immediately.*

schon, *already.*

II. Du-

II. Duration.

stets, constantly.
 allezeit, always.
 immerfort, perpetually.
 immer, ever.
 nimmer, never.
 seit, or seitdem, since.
 nachdem, when or after.
 noch, still.
 bis, till.
 bisher, till now.

III. Place, near, or: remote; of rest, or: of motion.

hier, or: allhier, here.
 hieselbst, or: hieselbst, in this place.
 dort, } there.
 da, }
 allda, } in that place.
 daselbst, }
 weit, } far.
 fern, }
 überall, every where.
 irgend, } some where.
 irgendwo, }
 nirgend, no where.
 drinnen, within.
 droben, above.
 drüben, over against.
 draussen, without.
 weg, away.
 fort, gone &c.

IV.

IV. *Comprehension, or: Extension.*

theils, part, partly.

allein, alone.

besonders, particularly.

einzel, single, singly.

zugleich, at once, together.

sämmtlich, all together.

allerseits, from all sides; all together.

V. *The Manner, in which a Predicate is relatively asserted of a Subject.*

sofern, in as much.

lieber, rather.

gleichsam, as it were.

gleichfalls, also, likewise.

eben, just.

gleich, like.

als, }
wie, } as.

VI. *The Disposition of the Mind, of him that speaks in respect to the Subject of the Discourse; particularly, whether doubting, asserting, or: denying.*

ja, yes, aye.

nein, no.

nicht, not.

freylich, to be sure.

wahrlich, truly, verily, indeed.

schlechterdings, absolutely.

vielleicht, perhaps.

ob, whether.

etwa, perhaps.

wenn,

wenn, if.
wann, when.
warum, why.
wie, how.
woher, from whence.

VII. Number.

einmahl, once.
zweymahl, twice.
dreymahl, thrice; and so on.
manchmahl, some times.
oft, often.
selten, seldom &c.

VIII. Degree, in which the Predicate is asserted of the Subject.

sehr, very.
gar, even.
gänzlich, entirely.
fast, almost.
kaum, scarce &c.

ADVERBS OF QUALITIES.

This Class of Adverbs is by far more numerous than the former. — It contains the Names of all Qualities, that may be observed in things, abstractly, or: absolutely, considered. Adjectives, which denote Qualities with a view to their existing in things, and Substantives, which express names of Qualities, considered as Substances, even Verbs are derived from these Adverbs. — To give a list of them, would be compiling a Dictionary,

Ad-

Adjectives are nearest allyed to these *Adverbs*, and it is only in Declension, that their form differs from them.

No *Adjectives* can be made from *Adverbs* of *Circumstances*, because *Circumstances*, existing without the thing, cannot be considered as Attributes, or Qualities existing in it. — If such a derivation is required, the root of the word must be altered as the Idea is; as *hier*, *here*; *hiesig*, *belonging to this place*, or: *existing in this place* &c. — Only the words: *selten*, *frühe*, *spät*, *weit*, *leht*, serving also as *Adverbs of Qualities*, are excepted from this rule and made *Adjectives* by the mere Addition of the Declension-Termination.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs, like *Adjectives* admit of Comparison, in so much as the Idea which they express, allows it.

The *Comparison* of *Adverbs* follows the same rule, as that of *Adjectives*. The *Comparative Degree* is expressed by adding the Syllable *er*, — as: *spät*, (*late*); *später*, (*later*); and the *Superlative*, by *est*, or: *st*. — as: *spätest*, (*latest*); *erst*, (*first*.)

There are a few irregular in their Comparison, as: *hoch*, (*high*). *Comp.* *höher*, (*higher*). *Superl.* *höchst*, (*highest*); *bald*, (*soon*). *Comp.* *eher*. *Superl.* *ehrst*, *gut*, *besser*, *best*; — *viel*, *mehr*, *meist*.

PREPOSITIONS.

PREPOSITIONS are Particles, that express the relation of two Things, which results from the Predicate asserted of them. — They are called *Prepositions* because they are generally placed before the Thing to which another bears a relation.

This

This Relation is in the German tongue marked by the *Case* of the Noun, which stands for the thing referred to. — Therefore *Prepositions* are said to govern *Cases*.

The use of *Prepositions* requires more care and exactnes in the German language than in the English, which has only Cases for the Pronouns and even for them but one.

There are three Cases governed by Prepositions, in this language: the *Genitive*, *Dative*, and *Accusative*.

This makes five Classes of Prepositions:

1. Such, as govern the *Genitive Case alone*.
2. Such, as govern the *Dative alone*.
3. Such, as govern the *Accusative alone*.
4. Such, as govern *both* the *Genitive* and *Dative Case*.
5. Such, as govern the *Dative* and *Accusative*.

I. Prepositions, that govern the GENITIVE Case alone.

Anstatt, or: Statt; Halb, or: Halben, and the Compounds therof: Aufferhalb, Innerhalb, Oberhalb, Unterhalb; Kraft, Laut, Mittelft, or: Vermittelft, Ungeachtet, Unweit, Vermöge, Während, Wegen.

Anstatt, or: Statt, *instead, in room of, in place of.*

Compound of Un and Statt; and the two words may be separated in some places,

M

as:

as: An des Fürsten statt, *instead of the Prince*. Sometimes they must even be parted, as: an Kindes statt aufnehmen, *to adopt*.

Ich bin hier anstatt meines Bruders, *I am here instead of my brother*.

Der Bediente kam statt seines Herrn, *the footman came instead of his master*.

Halb, which expresses a relation of place, exists only in its Compounds:

Ausserhalb, innerhalb, oberhalb and unterhalb.

Ausserhalb der Stadt, *out of the town*.

Innerhalb einer Meile, *within a mile*.

Oberhalb der Thür, *over the door*.

Unterhalb des Hauses, *under the house*.

Halben and **halber**, signifying *reason*, or: *account*, are both placed behind the Substantive.

Der Folgen halber will ich es nicht thun, *I will not do it on account of the consequences*.

Man muß ihn seines Alters halben schonen, *he ought to be spared on account of his age*.

Kraft and **laut**, are Nouns indeed but used in the Quality of Prepositions. The one denotes the *cause* by which an effect is produced; the other expresses *contents* of Declarations, writs &c.

Kraft meines Amtes, *by virtue of my office*.

laut

Laut dieser Erklärung bin ich zu diesem Geschäfte berechtigt, *by (or by the contents) of this declaration I am entitled to this business.*

Mittelft, or: Vermittelft, *by means of; by; from Mittel, (means)*

Vermittelft deines Beystandes, *by your assistance.*

Ungeachtet. — This word is properly a Participle, like the English: *notwithstanding*; its meaning is: *without regard to*; from *achten, to regard, to mind*, and the Privative Particle *un*. It is more used behind than before the Substantive.

Der mächtigen Fürbitte ungeachtet, ward er doch verurtheilt, *without regard to the powerful intercession he was cast.*

Unweit, *not far from; near*

Unweit der Stadt, *not far from the town.*

Vermöge, expresses, like *Kraft, cause, reason, account*. — In English it can always be answer'd by the Preposition *by*.

Er ist ein Edelmann, vermöge seiner Geburt, *he is a nobleman by birth.*

Während, *during*; a Participle also.

Während des Krieges, *during the war.*

Wegen, *on account of; for.*

Wegen unserer Freundschaft, *on account of our Friendship.*

The two Prepositions *Halben*, and *Wegen*, coalesce in one word with the Possessive Pronouns: *mein*, *dein*, *sein* &c. Thus:

Meinetwegen, or: *meinethalben*.

Deinetwegen, *deinethalben*.

Seinetwegen, *seinethalben*.

II. Prepositions, that govern the DATIVE Case alone.

Aus, *ausser*, *ben*, *entgegen*, *mit*, *nach*, *nächst*, *nebst*, *sammt*, *seit*, *von*, *zu*, *zuwider*.

Aus, *out*; *out of*.

Er ging aus dem Zimmer, *he went out of the room*.

Ausser, of the same meaning, rather more approaching to *ausserhalb*.

Ich war ausser dem Hause, *I was out of the house*.

Ben, expresses the Idea *near* in all its modifications, it answers for the most part the English *with*.

Ich war ben meinem Bruder, *I was with my brother*.

Entgegen, *against*, is always placed behind its Substantive.

Mein Freund ging meinem Feinde entgegen, *my friend went against mine enemy*.

Mit,

Mit, *with*.

Er ist mit mir da gewesen, *he has been there with me.*

Nach, expresses *Direction*, and *Succession*, and is to be translated in English by *to* and *after*.

Ich habe den Brief nach seinem Hause geschickt, *I have sent the letter to his house.*

Sie kamen einer nach dem andern, *they came one after another.*

It is sometimes placed behind its Substantive, in which case it has for the most part the meaning of the English: *according to*.

Meiner Meinung nach, *according to my opinion.*

Nächst, the Superlative Degree of *Nahe*, (*near*) *next*.

Nächst meinem Bruder liebe ich ihn am meisten, *I love him most, next to my brother.*

Nebst, denotes the Idea of *coexistence*, or: *cooperation*, which is not expressed by a Preposition, in English:

Herr N. läßt sich empfehlen nebst seiner Frau, *M^{rs}. N. and his wife send their compliments.*

Sammt, is the same, as *mit*, or *und*.

Der König sammt seinen Ministern, *the king and his ministers.*

Seit, *since*.

Seit dem ich ihn kenne, *since I know him.*

Von, from; sometimes, of.

Ich habe keine Antwort von ihm erhalten,
I have got no answer from him.

Sie sprachen von ihren Freunden, *they talked of their friends.*

This Preposition is used with the *Genitive* case in one phrase: von Alters her, *of old.*

Zu, to.

Gehen sie zu meinem Bruder, *go to my brother.*

Zuwider, *against*, is, — like entgegen, always placed behind its Substantive.

Das ist den Gesetzen zuwider, *this is against the laws.*

III. Prepositions, that govern the ACCUSATIVE Case alone.

durch, für, gegen, (or: gen), ohne, (or: sonder) um, wider.

Durch, through, and by.

Er ging durch die Stadt, *he went through the town.*

Das ganze Jahr durch, *throughout all the year.*

Abgenutzt durch den Gebrauch, *worn out by use.*

Für, for; instead of.

Ich gab ihm Geld für seine Mühe, *I gave him money for his trouble.*

Er

Er unternahm die Arbeit für mich, *he undertook the work for me.*

Er schickte seinen Bedienten für sich, *he sent his servant in his place.*

Ich bin für meinen Bruder gekommen, *I am come instead of my brother.*

This Preposition is used sometimes by way of Pleonasm, where there is no occasion for any Preposition in English; chiefly in Questions, as: Was für Ursache haben sie? *what reason have you!*

Gegen, *towards; against.*

Da sie gegen die Stadt kamen, *when they came towards the town.*

Gegen den Wind segeln, *to sail against the wind.*

Gen is only used in one single Phrase and without an Article: gen Himmel *to heaven.*

Gegen über, *over against*, is construed with the *Dative Case*.

Gegen meinen Hause über, *over against my house.*

Ohne, *without.*

Ohne einigen Verzug, *without any delay.*

This Preposition is in some Provinces construed with the *Dative Case*; but that is very wrong and ought to be carefully avoided in speaking as well, as in writing.

Sonder, is rather obsolete, though still used in the burlesque style and now and then in poems in imitation of the ancient way of speaking.

Um, *about; for.*

Um die Stadt, *about the town.*

Um fünf Uhr, *about four o'clock.*

Er bath um sein Geld, *he asked for his money.*

Er arbeitet ums Geld, *he works for money.*

Er ist um zwey Zoll grösser, *he is taller by two inches.*

Ich bin um mein Geld gekommen, *I have lost my money.*

It is sometimes combined with *wissen*, (*sake*) where it might seem to govern the *Genitive Case*. But the *Genitive Case* in this construction is not occasioned by the Preposition *um*, but by the word *wissen*, which is looked upon as a true Substantive. — Um des Himmels willen, *for heavens sake.* — Um meinetwillen, um deinetwillen &c.

Wider, *against.*

Er ist wider mich, *he is against me.*

IV. Prepositions, that govern the GENITIVE and DATIVE Case.

Are only two: *Zufolge* and *Längs*.

Zufolge, *according to, or: agreeable with*, has the *Genitive Case* when it stands before its Substantive, and the *Dative*, when it stands behind it.

Zufolge

Zufolge ihres Befehls, or: ihrem Befehl zu-
folge, *according to your command.*

Längs, *along*, is construed with both Cases pro-
miscuously, but rather more frequent-
ly with the *Dative*.

Längs dem Ufer segeln, *to sail along the
shore.*

Längs des Weges; better; längs dem Wege,
along the way.

V. Prepositions, that govern the DATIVE and ACCUSATIVE Case.

an, auf, hinter, in, neben, über, vor
and zwischen.

These Prepositions are not construed promiscu-
ously with both Cases; but there is a fixed rule,
which requires either the *Dative* or the *Accusative*,
according to the Idea in expressing which the Pre-
position is designed to assist the Verb. If this Idea,
is: *rest*; or if the Subject is considered as resting in
a place, though the Verb expresses *motion*: the *Da-
tive* Case is required. If the Subject is represented
as *moving* to a place: the *Accusative* is required.—
Or: *The Dative Case is used in answer to the que-
stion: where? The Accusative in answer to the que-
stion: whither?* — Frequent mistakes are committed
in the use of these Prepositions for want of a due
Attention to these different meanings.

An, — of a various meaning, as: *in, on, of,
with, by*, — governs,

The Dative in all such Cases, where the relation,
which it denotes of its Substantive, is
in any way consistent with rest, as:

An einem Orte wohnen, *to live in a place.*

An der Wand stehen, *to stand against the wall.*

An einer Sache arbeiten, *to work at a thing.*

Theil an dem Geschäfte nehmen, *to partake of the business.*

Man kennt das Silber an dem Klange, *silver is known by the sound.*

An der Krücke gehen, *to walk upon crutches.*

Er starb am Fieber, *he died of the ague.*

The Accusative, when it expresses the end of some Direction, or: when it answers to the question: *whither?* - as in the following phrases:

Das Pferd an einen Baum befestigen, *to fasten the horse to a tree.*

An die Wand stoßen, *to hit against the wall.*

An seinen Freund denken, *to think of his friend.*

An die Arbeit gehen, *to go to work.*

Gewöhnen sie sich an die Arbeit, *accustom yourself to work.*

Bis an den andern Tag, *until the next day.*

Auf, or: upon; is construed — in answer to the question: *where?* - with.

The Dative:

Auf einem Hügel stehen, *to stand on a hill.*

Auf der Flöte spielen, *to play on the flute.*

Auf der Gasse herumgehen, *to walk about in the street.*

Er

Er trägt die Last auf der Schulter, *he carries the burden on his shoulders.*

Auf der Reise seyn, *to be on a journey.*

The Accusative, in answer to the question: *whither?*

Auf den Berg gehen, *to go up the mountain.*

Ein Pflaster auf die Wunde legen, *to lay a plaister on the wound.*

Auf die Post gehen, *to go to the post-office.*
noting *reason, or: cause.*

Auf seinen Reichthum stolz seyn, *to be proud of his riches.*

Sich auf seinen Freund verlassen, *to depend on his friend.*

noting *end, or: design.*

Geld auf Zinsen leihen, *to lend money on interest.*

Auf Betrug ausgehen, *to design to cheat.*

noting *limit, or: stop.*

Bis auf tausend zählen, *to count as far as thousand.*

Bis auf weitem Befehl, *till further order.*

Sie sind sich bis auf ein Haar gleich, *they are of a size to a hair's breadth.*

noting *relation according to number.*

Ein Thaler auf die Person, *a dollar each.*

noting *relation of time.*

Auf den Sonntag verreisen, *to go on a journey on sunday.*

Ich werde mich auf die bestimmte Zeit einstellen, *I shall come on the time appointed.*

Vorrath auf viele Jahre, *store for many years.*

noting

noting manner, sort, kind.

Auf diese Art, *in this manner.*

Auf alle Weise, *in every respect.*

Aufs neue, *anew.*

Hinter, behind, has

The Dative, the Subject, which it refers to, being represented as resting.

Hinter dem Berge, *behind the hill.*

Einer ist hinter dem andern, *one is behind the other.*

Er steht hinter mir, *he stands behind me.*

The Accusative, the Subject being looked upon as moving to some place.

Er stellte seinen Bedienten hinter die Thür, *he placed his footman behind the door.*

Hinter die Wahrheit kommen, *to find out the truth.*

In, in, has

The Dative, in answer to the question: *where?*

In der Nähe seyn, *to be near.*

Die Thiere im (in dem) Walde, *the beasts in the wood.*

Im Felde umher irren, *to ramble about in the fields.*

In Ruhe leben, *to be at ease.*

In diesem Falle, *in this case.*

noting design.

Er that es in guter Absicht, *he does with a good design. (he means well)*

noting

noting manner, or: kind.

In Eile, in haste.

In einem Athem, in one breath.

Im Ueberflusse leben, to live in affluence.

Tausend Thaler in Golde, thousand dollars
in gold.

noting time.

In diesem Jahre, in this year.

The Accusative, - for the most part where we use
into in English. —

Wein in das Glas gießen, to pour wine into
the glass.

In Verfall gerathen, to decay.

Sich in etwas mengen, to meddle with a thing.

In ein Bündel zusammen binden, to tie up
in a bundle.

In die Quere, across.

Neben, by, near.

The Dative.

Er saß neben mir, he sate near me.

The Accusative.

Er setzte sich neben mich, he sate down (placed
himself) near me.

Ueber, over, above. — Gegen über, over against.

The Dative.

Der Name steht über der Thür, the name
is written over the door.

The Accusative.

Ueber den Fluß gehen, to pass the river.

Er setzte sich über die andern, he placed him-
self above the rest.

Ehre

Ehre geht über Reichthum, *honour surpasses riches.*

Sein Aufwand geht über sein Vermögen, *his expenses exceed his fortune.*

Ueber sechs Fuß lang, *more than six feet long.*

Heute über acht Tage, *to day sennight.*

Unter, *under, below, amongst.*

The Dative.

Das Schiff ist unter Wasser, *the ship is under water.*

Es ist unter seiner Würde, *it is below his dignity.*

Unter der Larve der Freundschaft, *under the mask of friendship.*

Unter der Bedingung, *with condition.*

Unter dem Vorwande, *under the pretext.*

Einer unter ihnen, *one amongst them.*

Unter is construed with the *Genitive* in the following phrases:

Unter Wegeß, *on the road.*

Unterdessen, or: unterdeß, (a phrase, used entirely as an *Adverb*), *meanwhile.*

The Accusative.

Er nahm das Buch unter den Arm, *he took the book under his arm.*

Alexander hat viele Nationen unter das Joch gebracht, *Alexander has subdued many nations.*

Unter Segel gehen, *to set sail.*

Er

Er mischte sich unter das Volk, *he mingled amongst the crowd.*

Er hat alles unter seine Anhänger ausgetheilt, *he has divided every thing amongst the followers of his party.*

Vor, *before*; sometimes *for*. — This Preposition is carefully to be distinguished from *für*, *for*, or: *instead*, or: *to the benefit of*. — It has

The Dative.

Er kam vor der Zeit, *he came before his time.*

Ich sitze vor dem Tische, *I sit before the table.*

Er hält es vor mir geheim, *he keeps it secret from me.*

Er zittert vor Kälte, *he shudders with cold.*

Schutz vor dem Winde, *shelter from the wind.*

Er starb vor Hunger, *he died of hunger.*

Er ist vor Zorn außer sich, *his anger has carried him beyond himself.*

Vor allen Dingen, *before all things.*

The Accusative.

Die Pferde vor den Wagen spannen, *to put the horses to the carriage.*

Vor Gericht fordern, *to summon one to appear before a court of justice.*

Das Gerücht ist vor den König gekommen, *the rumour has reached the king.*

Zwischen, *between.*

The Dative.

Er saß zwischen mir und meinem Bruder, *he sate between me and my brother.*

Der

Der Stall steht zwischen den beyden Häusern,
the stable stands between those two house.

The Accusative.

Setzen sie sich zwischen die beyden Damen,
sit down between those two Ladies.

All Prepositions may serve in the quality of *Adverbs*, and as Prepositions they may be joined to other Particles instead of Substantives; as: von hier, *from here*; von oben, *from above* &c.

Some Prepositions coalesce with the *Dative* and *Accusative* Case of the Article der (sometimes even of ein.)

Such are an, in, von and zu.

Am Morgen, instead of an dem Morgen) *in the morning.*

Im (in dem) Zimmer, *in the room.*

Vom (von dem) Himmel, *from heaven.*

Einen zum Narren haben, *to make a fool of one.*

Er ist zum (i. e. zu einem) Parlamentsgliede erwählt, *he is chosen member of parliament.*

Zu coalesces also with the *Dative* of the Feminine Gender of this Article; as: zur (zu der) Hochzeit gehen, *to go to the wedding.*

Unterm, (instead of unter dem) as: unterm Dache, *under the roof*, is rather to be avoided in a good style, tho frequently used in familiar discourse.

Some coalesce with the *Accusative* of the Neuter Gender, das.

Such are: an, auf, durch, für, in.

Das Schiff ward ans (an das) Ufer geworfen,
the ship was dash'd against the shore.

Aufs

Aufß (auf das) Eis gehen, *to go on the ice.*

Durchß (durch das) Wasser waten, *to wade through the water.*

Ins (in das) Feuer geworfen, *thrown into the fire.*

In familiar discourse also vor and über.

Vorß (vor das) Feuer, *before the fire.*

Uebers (über das) Haus, *over the house.*

Pronouns and Adverbs coalesce before all other words with Prepositions, in regard to which coalition the following rules are to be observed.

1. Instead of *der*, *dieser* and *derselbe*, the Particle *da* (*there*) is used without respect to Number or Gender; as: *damit*, *daneben*, *davon*, *davor*, *dazwischen*, *dadurch*, *daben*.

If the initial letter of the Preposition is a vowel, the consonant *r* is annexed to the Particle *da*; as: *daraus*, *darin*, (or where in requires the *Accusative*: *darein*), *darum*, *darüber*, *darauf*, *darunter*.

This Particle has *r* annexed to it before a Consonant in the only word *darnach*.

2. On the same account are used *wo*, and *wor*, instead of the Relative Pronouns, *welcher* and *was*. But these do not coalesce with all the Prepositions.

wodurch, *wofür*, *wogegen*, *wovor*, *womit*, *wozu*, *woran*, *worauf*, *woraus*, *worin*, *warum*, (instead of *worum*) *worunter*, *worüber*.

The Adverbs *hier*, *her* and *hin* follow the same rule; — *hieran*, *hierauf*, *hiemitic.* *heran*, *heraus*, *hervor*; *hinan*, *hinab*, *hinauf*, *hinunterc.*

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions are Particles, used to express different relations between Sentence or single clauses of Sentences.

It is a hard task, to explain the meaning of Conjunctions fully in any language; much less may they verbally be translated from one language into another; nor is their number equal by far in different languages. The German language abounds with them, and has often two or more for one English, some of which are moreover made up by two or three different words. — They are reduced under the following classes.

1. *Copulative*, — that expresses a connection between different parts of a Sentence. —

und, *and*; *auch*, *also*; *sowohl*, *als auch*; *as well*, *as*; *nicht allein*, (*nicht nur*) *not only*; *sondern auch*, *but also*; *nicht weniger*, *no less*; *wie auch*, *as likewise*; *wie*: *so*, *as*; *theils*, *partly*.

2. *Continuative*, — that expresses a continuation in Sentences. —

erstlich, *erstens*, *zum ersten*, *for the first*, *in the first place*; *zweytens*, (*or*: *zum andern*), *secondly*; *drittens*, *viertens* &c. *ferner*, *imgleichen*, *again*, *likewise*; *dann*, *then*; *überdies*,
mor-

moreover; übrigens, for the rest; endlich, finally, lastly; letztens, zuletzt, at last; schließlich, to conclude.

3. *Conditional*, — that expresses a Condition, supposed in one part of the sentence, in consequence of which an event is asserted in the latter. —

wenn or wo: so, if; wofern, wenn anders; wo nicht, if not; sonst, else; falls, or im Falle, in case; if.

4. *Disjunctive*, — expressing relations, of which one is supposed to exclude the other. —

entweder, — oder; either, or.

5. *Adversative*, — expressing assertions in contradiction to one another. —

sondern, aber, allein, but; doch, jedoch, dennoch, yet, however; hingegen, on the contrary; vielmehr, rather.

6. *Concessive*, — explaining an agreement between propositions apparently contradicting. —

obgleich, obschon, wenn gleich, though; zwar, 'tis true; wohl; wiewohl, although; ungeachtet, notwithstanding.

7. *Causal*, — explaining the relation of cause and effect. —

denn, for; weil, dieweil, because; sntemahl, since; (rather obsolete) da, as; darum, therefore; daher, on that account; mithin, folglich, consequently; nun, now; demnach, accordingly; also, therefore, so; so, then, daß, auf daß, damit, that; daß nicht, damit nicht, lest; um, for.

8. *Exclamative*:

als, *as*; nemlich, *to wit, viz*; wie denn, *da, as*; zumahl, *moreover*.

9. *Comparative*:

wie, gleichwie, *like*; als; gleich als, *as*.

10. *Proportional*, — expressing a proportion between two assertions. —

je, — je; je, — desto, *the — the*; as: je mehr, *je besser; the more, the better*.

11. *Consecutive*, — expressing succession of time. —

indem, *whilst*; während daß, *during*; ehe, *before*; nachdem, *after, when*; kaum, *scarce*; so bald als, *as soon as*; seit, *since*.

12. *Illative*, — that explain an inference drawn from previous arguments. —

daher, *therefore*; weßwegen, *for which reason*; demnach, deshalb, *on that account*; folglich, *consequently*.

13. *Exceptive*:

außer, *except*; außer daß; sonst *else*.

14. *Exclusive*:

weder, — noch: *neither — nor*.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections being only ejaculations scarce articulate and hardly to be called words, admit of no rules, nor of any changes according to grammatical rules. — They are, part of them, the same in German, as in English; only some of them, partake more of the guttural sound, which prevails in the language; as *ach! ah!* — It would be to no purpose to give a collection of them here. —

SYN-

SYNTAX.

Syntax teaches the Construction of Words and Sentences, which requires more or less rules according to the variety of Inflections, which a language has for its Words. For this reason the German Syntax abounds with rules for the Construction of Words, the language being so very nice, as to express the most minute relations between words by particular Inflections and to require moreover the most strict agreement of words connected by the same relations.

WORDS.

When a word is inflected, to denote a certain relation, which it bears to another word, it is said to be *governed* by it, as: *the house of my friend*, das Haus meines Freundes. — Both the words meines and Freundes, are governed by the preceding word Haus, and therefore have the *Genitive Case*. — When a *Substantive* is governed by a *Substantive* it can have no other Case but the *Genitive*. The other Cases are occasioned by a Government of *Verbs* or *Prepositions*.

Two or more Substantives however may be put together in the same *Case*, when the one is not governed by the other, either in *Apposition* or when connected by a *Conjunction*. For Instance: der König, mein Herr, *the king, my master*; or: Freunde und Feinde, *friends and enemies*; Eltern und Kinder, *parents and children*.

Instead of the *Genitive Case* they often use *Prepositions*, which is very right, when the relation to be expressed is better denoted by a *Preposition* than by the Inflection, but otherwise wrong, as will be shewn by the following rules.

USE OF THE GENITIVE CASE.

The *Genitive Case* is used to denote the relation

I. Of Possession.

Das Haus meines Vaters, *the house of my father.*

Das Gebiet jenes Fürsten, *the territory of that Prince.*

Die Göttinn des Glückes, *the Goddess of Fortune.*

Der Herr des Hauses, *the master of the house.*

To denote the same relation before the Proper Names of Countries, towns or Dominions the Proposition *von* is used; as: der König von England, *the king of England.* Die Staaten von Holland, *the States of Holland.* — Only in the sublime style, the Proper Names of realms are used in the *Genitive Case*, where it is put before the *Nominative* by which it is governed, as: Englands König; but even that is rather ostentatious in Prose.

Die Frau vom Hause, (*the mistress of the house*), is said instead of die Frau des Hauses.

2. Origin and Cause.

Der Sohn meines Freundes, *the son of my friend.* — Not: Der Sohn von meinem Freunde.

Der

Der Verfasser dieses Buchs, *the author of this book.* — Not: Der Verfasser von diesem Buch.

But if the proper Idea of such a relation is better expressed by the *Preposition*, the *Genitive Case*, must be avoided, as: ein Gedicht von Pope; — that is a poem written by Pope. — Not: "ein Gedicht Popen's."

3. *The relation of parts to the whole.*

Einige meiner Freunde, *some of my friends.*

Ein Theil der Einwohner, *part of the inhabitants.*

Die Thür des Hauses, *the door of the house.*

The Substantive governed to express this relation is often not inflected at all; as: ein Stück Brod, *a piece of bread*; ein Glas Wein, *a glass of wine.* — Sometimes the Preposition von is preferred, before the *Genitive Case*, only on account of Euphony; as: ein Theil von England, *a part of England.* The use of the Preposition prevails in general before Proper Names, especially in familiar discourse.

The *Genitive Case* is often used, where a Preposition would be more proper; as: ein Feind des Lazzers, *an enemy to vice*; ein Freund unsers Hauses, *a friend of our house.* — In some phrases it even makes the sense ambiguous; as: die Liebe Gottes, is said for the *love of God*, and *the love*, which we bear to God; better: die Liebe gegen Gott. — In the like cases one is best guided by a careful attention to the Correspondence between the Idea and its expression.

ADJECTIVES JOINED TO SUBSTANTIVES.

The *Adjective* must agree with its *Substantive* in *Gender*, *Number* and *Case*.

Rule 1. The *Adjective*, and the *Participle* when it is combined with a *Substantive* in the manner of an *Adjective*, is always placed before the *Substantive*.

Der grosse Mann, *the great man.*

Der weise und tugendhafte König, *the wise and virtuous king.*

Only behind Proper Names they are placed, when applied to them as Titles, or as Epithets to distinguish a man of the same name from another.

Carl der Grosse, *Charles the great*, or *Charlemaine.*

Heinrich der Erste, *Henry the first.*

Ludwig der Jüngere, *Louis the younger.*

Rule 2. One *Adjective* may be referred to two or more *Substantives* in the *Plural Number*; in the *Singular* this is improper.

Die grünen Felder und Wiesen, *the green fields and meadows.*

But die grüne Wiese und Feld, would be very improper, because the *Adjective* can only agree with one of these *Substantive* in *Gender*.

If two *Substantives*, agreeing in *Gender*, have some resemblance in their meaning, or only serve to explain one another more fully, one *Adjective* may be referred to both.

Mein

Mein alter Freund und Gefährte, *my old friend
an companion.*

But it is improper, for instance, to say: ein grosser Spieler und Redner, *a great gamester and orator.* *A Gamester* and an *Orator*, bear two little resemblance to one another, to be joined together even by one Epithet. — It must be: ein grosser Spieler und ein grosser Redner.

Rule 3. Participles and Adverbs, that are relative in their meaning, and on that account govern Some particular *Case* of the Noun, to which they refer, keep that *Case*, when they are joined to *Substantives* as *Adjectives*.

Ein der Ewigkeit würdiges Werk, *a work worthy
of eternity.*

Sein ihn liebender Freund, *his loving friend.*

Rule 4. Particles or other words, expressing circumstances or relations to which an *Adjective* or a *Participle* refers, may be inserted between the *Article* or *Pronoun*, and the *Adjective* or *Participle*, preceding the *Substantive*.

Der gegen jedermann gültige König, *the king,
kind to every body.*

Der zum Tode verurtheilte Verbrecher, *the delin-
quent condemned to die.*

NB. Avoid an insertion of too many words, which would suspend the connection between the *Article* or *Pronoun*, and the *Adjective* and *Substantive* belonging to it, too long. —

Die ihm von seinen Feinden gemachte Beschuldigung, *the charge laid to him by his enemies*, — better: Die Beschuldigung, welche seine Feinde ihn gemacht haben.

Orators in their Speeches and Historians in their descriptions allow themselves often great liberties in this point, which a lighter Style, imitating the plainness of familiar discourse will never permit. But perspicuity ought to be the first law, for any writer, that has a design to be understood. —

Rule 5. Adverbs are often added to *Adjectives* to determine their meaning stricter, and to confine it to some circumstance. In this Case care ought to be taken lest the *Adverb* be declined like the *Adjective*, which is often done in familiar discourse by illiterate people.

Ein gut geschriebener Brief, *a well written letter*. — Not: Ein guter geschriebener Brief.

USE OF THE VERB.

I shall here pass by the rules for the use of the *Verb* in respect to *Persons* and *Time*, because they are to be deducted from the principles of *Universal Grammar*, which it would not be fit here to enter upon. They are, most of them, *general* and the same for every language; and those few of them, that may seem particular to the *German*, I shall occasionally insert in the sequel. For the same reason I omit giving rules for the use of *Pronouns*. — About the use of the *Moods* only the following rule occurs.

When ever a Verb asserts positively, the *Indicative Mood* is required; when not the *Conjunctive*.

The

The *Mood* of the *Verb* then is only governed by the *Idea*, which it expresses, or rather, by the *Manner*, in which it expresses that *Idea*. As this *Manner* of *Affertion* is often denoted by a *Conjunction*, Grammarians have ascribed the *Mood* of the *Verb* to the influence, or *regimen* of the *Conjunction*, and *Conjunctions*, are said to govern the *Indicative* or the *Conjunctive Mood* of *Verbs*. It is scarce worth to take notice of this common and very ancient mistake; only that none, but vague rules, can be deducted from a mistaken principle. For Instance, in the following proposition:

Ich möchte nicht in Siberien wohnen, I should not like to live in Siberia.

the *Conjunctive Mood*, *möchte*, cannot be occasioned by any *Conjunction*; for there is none. But the *Sense* requires it. It is not properly put to my option, whether I will chuse to live in *Siberia*, or not; I am not desired to declare my mind; only I give my opinion, what I should resolve upon in such a Case. If I was to give a *positive* declaration, certainly the *Indicative Mood* of the *Verb*, would be required: *ich mag nicht* &c. — It is quite the same in the following instances.

Ich wünsche daß er Freunde finden möge, I wish he may find friends.

Ich glaubte daß er todt sey, I thought, he was dead.

Again, the *Verb* may be required in the *Indicative Mood*, though preceded by the same *Conjunction* which was just now followed by the *Conjunctive*.

Ich weiß daß er todt ist, I know, he is dead.

Verbs

Verbs require much more attention in their connexion with *Nouns*. — The proper end of all *Verbs* (except the *Verb Substantive* and a few that are purely *Neuter*) is to express a relation between a *Subject* and an *Object*. Now the German language expresses the relation of that *Object* not only by *Prepositions*, but by *Inflections* of termination in the very *Noun*; and has some particular *Inflections* for different relations asserted of the *Object*. As *Verbs* denote these relations they require one or the other, particular *Inflection* of the *Noun*, assigned by the language for the like relations; or: *Verbs govern Cases*.

I. VERBS WITH THE GENITIVE CASE.

It is a very old Construction in the German Syntax to use the *Genitive Case* for denoting relations in *Objects*, not clearly distinguish'd or mark'd. It is only use therefore, that can be followed in the like Constructions. — I shall give a few Instances in some of those *Verbs* as require the *Genitive Case*.

Anklagen, (to accuse.)

Er ist des Diebstahls angeklagt worden, (he is accused of theft; but it is better to use the *Preposition*, wegen, with this Verb: er ist wegen des Diebstahls &c.)

Berauben, (to rob.)

Sie haben ihn seines guten Rahmens beraubt.

Beschuldigen, (to charge.)

Du bist vieler Verbrechen beschuldigt. —

Entlassen, entledigen, entsetzen, gewähren, überführen, überheben, überzeugen, versichern; — this Verb is construed with the Accusative too: ich versichere es ihnen, *I assure you of it*; and: ich bin dessen, (better: davon) versichert, *I am assured of it*. —

Many *Reciprocal Verbs*, besides govern the *Genitive Case*:

Sich einer Sache annehmen, anmaassen, äußern, bedienen, begeben, befahren, befleißigen, bemächtigen, bemeistern, bescheiden, entäußern, entbrechen, enthalten, entladen, ent schlagen, entziehen, erbarmen, erinnern, erwehren, geströsten, schämen, überheben, unterfangen, unterstehen, unterwinden &c.

2. VERBS WITH THE DATIVE CASE.

The relation expressed by the *Dative Case*, has been explained already. Those Verbs which express an Idea, that implies this relation, however darkly, govern this Case on that account. They are chiefly:

biethen, borgen, erlassen, erwiedern, erzählen, geben, gebiethen, geloben, gestatten, glauben, gönnen, leihen, liefern, leisten, melden, machen, nehmen, nennen, offenbaren, opfern, rathen, rauben, reichen, sagen, schaffen, schenken, schicken, senden &c.

Besides most of the *Neuter Verbs*, as:

anliegen, angehören, ausweichen, begegnen, befallen, danken, dienen, drohen, fluchen, folgen, fröhnen, gehören, gefallen, gehorchen, gelingen, gerathen, geschehn, geziemen, glauben, gleichen, leuch-

leuchten, lohnen, nützen, raten, schaden,
schmeicheln, scheinen, steuern, trogen, wehren,
widerstehen, weichen, winken &c.

And the *Impersonal* Verbs: es ahnet mir; es eckelt,
beliebet, gebricht, gezemet, grauet, träumet,
schwindelt mir.

Note. There are two expressions for *it seems*:
es dünkt, and es dünkt, which by some
are construed both with the *Accusative*
Case; but according to the best authori-
ties, es dünkt, has the *Dative*, and dünkt,
the *Accusative Case*: mir dünkt, and
mich dünkt. — Likewise: es kostet mir, *it*
costs me. —

3. VERBS WITH THE ACCUSA- TIVE CASE.

The *Accusative Case* is the proper Case governed
by Verbs of an *Active* signification, denoting the
Object. — This Rule bears no exception; but there
are Verbs construed with the *Accusative Case*, that
are really not *Active*, as to their form. In them the
Accusative Case, must be ascribed to the *Active Idea*,
which they express, tho their form be *Neuter*, or to
their serving in the quality of *Active Verbs*, when
governing the *Accusative Case*; though they cannot
govern it in the quality of *Neuters*.

Such are: gehen, — ich gehe diesen Weg, *I go*
this way.

steigen, — er stieg den Berg hinauf, *he*
ascended the hill.

Most

Most *Reciprocal Verbs*, being indeed true *Actives*, as:

Ich erinnere mich, I remember.
Ich unterstehe mich, I make bold.
Ich besinne mich, I recollect.
Ich schäme mich, I am ashamed.

Many *Impersonal Verbs*, in as much, as their meaning implies an Idea of Action; as:

Es befiel ihn ein Schwindel, he was seized by a giddiness.
Es befremdet mich, I am struck with that.
Es betrifft mich, it concerns me.
Es freuet mich, I am glad of it.
Es wundert mich, I wonder at it.
Es gereuet mich, I repent of it.
Es verdriest mich, I am vexed at it.
Es friert mich, I am cold.
Es hungert, es durstet mich &c.

The *Accusative Case* is moreover joined to any Verb, to express the relation of Time:

Ich sehe ihn alle Tage, I see him every day.
Er wird künftigen Dienstag kommen, he will come next tuesday.
Warten sie noch einen Augenblick, stay one moment yet.
Er schlief die ganze Predigt über, he slept during the whole sermon.

Likewise the relation of Bulk, Weight, Extent, Age, Value and Prize; as:

Ich habe einen Centner Wolle gekauft, I have bought an hundred weight of wool.
Es kostet einen Thaler, it costs a dollar.
Er ist eine Million reich, he is worth a million &c.

SEN.

SENTENCES.

The proper order for words in expressing a simple proposition is, to place the Subject foremost, and let the Predicate follow. — *Der Mensch ist vernünftig, man is rational.* — The same order prevails, tho, the Predicate have more words. — *Der Mensch ist ein vernünftiges Geschöpf, man is a rational creature;* or the Subject: *ein jeder Mensch ist sterblich, every man is mortal.*

This rule, being founded in Nature, must hold for any language. — But as there may occur in the Subject, or in the Predicate, or in the Copula various circumstances or relations, that must be explained without disturbing the connexion of the whole Sentence, every language has there trained out its own way for placing and ranking the words so, as will agree best with the Genius of that particular language.

The German language likes to place the Adjective always before the Substantive; and the Article precedes the Adjective. — *Ein grosser Mann, a great man.*

If there are more Adjectives, one precedes the other according to the Gradation, which is meant to be denoted by him that speaks in joining them to their Substantive. — They all go before the Substantive and are preceded themselves by the Article.

Ein schöner, heller, angenehmer Tag, a fine, clear, agreeable day.

If there is a Number to be denoted, that goes before the Adjective or Adjectives:

Drey grosse Männer, three great men.

If

If there are two Numbers, one *Ordinal* and one *Cardinal*, the *cardinal* one goes before the *ordinal*.

Die drey ersten Männer, *the three first men.*

Die drey ersten tapfern Männer, *the three first brave men.*

Die drey ersten kühnen und tapfern Männer, *the three first bold and brave men.*

A Possessive Pronoun still goes before the Number and Adjectives; and the Demonstrative Pronoun goes before the Possessive.

Meine beyden lieben Freunde, *my two dear friends.*

Diese meine drey geliebten Brüder, *those my three beloved brethren.*

The word *alle*, serving, in a manner, as an Article, goes before the Number and the Prepositions and can only be preceded by a Personal Pronoun, as: *wir*, *ihr*, or *sie*.

Alle diese meine tausend braven Soldaten, *all those my thousand brave soldiers.*

Ihr alle meine gegenwärtigen Freunde, *ye all my present friends.*

The words *viel*, *wenig*, *jeder* &c. only have the first place, when they are followd by a Noun or Pronoun in the Genitive Case.

Viele meiner besten und standhaftesten Freunde, *many of my best and most firm friends.*

Jeder dieser meiner funfzig tapfern Ritter, *each of these my fifty gallant knights.*

Mancher der tausend hier versammelten tapfern Krieger, *many a one of those thousand bold warriors here brought together.*

NB. Any Participle or Adjective of a relative meaning must have the word to which it refers before it, even if it refers to more than one word.

Dieser arme unsers Benstandes bedürftige Mann, *this poor man, wanting our assistance.*

Diese unsern Benstand ansehenden unglücklichen Leute, *those unhappy people craving our assistance.*

Die in dieser Gegend belegenen schönen Landhäuser, *the fine countryhouses here about.*

An Adverb joined to an Adjective, to define its meaning more strictly, has in the same manner its place before that *Adjective.*

Dieß wohlgestaltete, rasche, völlig schöne Pferd, *this wellshap'd, fleet, perfectly fine horse.*

A Preposition must also go before the Noun, it governs, tho' separated from it by Adjectives and Possessive or Demonstrative Pronouns; except those that are placed behind their Nouns, or promiscuously behind and before them.

Die in dieser reichen Stadt wohnenden Kaufleute, *the merchants living in this rich town.*

Note. The placing the Preposition and its Noun before the Verbs is, wherein the German Syn-

Syntax chiefly differs from the English. For Instance: *to go to church*, zur Kirche gehen. — The Verb has the last place in all the like phrases: Durch Deutschland reisen; aus England kommen; nach Holland gehen &c.

The *Verb* always follows the *Subject*, except in questions and in its *Imperative Mood*, where it must go before the *Subject*, whether that be denoted by a Noun, or by a Pronoun. — Ein guter Vater liebet seine Kinder, *a good parent loves his children*. — But: Liebt ein jeder Vater seine Kinder, *does every father love his children*. — Liebe deinen Nächsten als dich selbst, *love thy neighbour as thyself*. —

In Tenses made up by Auxiliaries, the Auxiliary goes before, when it stands in the *Indicative Mood*, and the Noun which denotes the Object of the Verb follows that and stands between the Auxiliary and the Verb belonging to it.

Ich will meinen Freund besuchen, *I will go to see my friend*.

Der König von Preussen hat alle seine Feinde überwunden, *the king of Prussia has conquered all his enemies*.

Even words that express relations to time or place or any other circumstances, are interspersed between the *Auxiliary* and its Verb; where the relation of time is expressed before that of place.

Das Erdbeben hat vor drey Jahren in Italien viele Oerter verwüſtet, *three years ago the earthquake has laid waste many places in Italy*; — or: vor drey Jahren hat das Erdbeben in Italien viele Oerter verwüſtet.

The *Dative* Caſe generally goes before the *Accuſative*, and follows the Auxiliary immediately.

Der König hat den Einwohnern der Hauptſtadt viele Freyheiten gegeben, *the king has given many privileges to the inhabitants of the metropolis*.

The Auxiliary is placed behind its Verb and generally concludes the Sentence, when it is preceded by a *Conjunction*, though it may ſtand in the Indicative Mood.

Ich weiß daß mein Freund dieſe That nicht gethan hat, *I know, that my friend has not done this deed*.

Da Leonidas von ſeinen Freunden Abſchied genommen hatte, ſtürzte er ſich mitten unter die Feinde, *when Leonidas had taken leave of his friends he ruſh'd in among the enemies*.

Note. Only the three Conjunctions denn, aber and ſondern make an exception from [this rule. They never alter the natural order of words in a Period, becauſe their meaning carries nothing of uncertainty, or of a conditional aſſertion with it, which makes the reſt of Conjunctions change the ſeries of words from an explanative Period into an hypothetical,

*Ich werde es niemahls thun, denn es ist gegen
meinen Character, I shall never do it, for it
goes against my character.*

*Ich hatte Herrn N eingeladen, aber er hatte sich
schon anderswo versprochen, I had invited
Mr. N. but he was already engaged.*

*Ich habe ihn nicht beleidigt, sondern er hat mich
beleidigt, I have not offended him, but he has
offended me.*

These rules may suffice, to give an Idea of the
German Syntax. I shall only add a few remarks on
the Genius of this language.

The Character of the German tongue is a laborious carefulness, rather bordering on anxiety, to express every Idea as distinctly, as possible, and to denote even the most minute circumstances and relations in what is said, leaving as little as possible, to be supply'd by the sagacity of the reader, or hearer.

This makes a very remarkable difference between the language of familiar discourse and that of books. The former cannot well bear that scrupulous minuteness, so peculiar to the latter, which wanting the assistance of mien and gesture is the more studious to exhaust what expression there is in the power of

words. — This makes the German style rather full, and attention is indeed required to avoid prolixity. This contributes also to that peculiarity of the German style, the placing the Verb so far in the end of the period, (especially in connecting periods) in order to keep up the attention of the reader and in a manner to keep his expectation suspended.

However this does not make the German style stiff, nor lays it any constraint on the lively expressions of humour, fancy and passion, for the language admits of all kinds of Inversion, and more than any other language.

APPENDIX.

THE BEAUX STRATAGEM.

ACT I. SCENE I.

AN INN.

Enter *Bonniface* (running)

Bonn. Chamberlain, maid, Cherry, daughter
Cherry! — All asleep? All dead?

Enter *Cherry* (running)

Cherry. Here, here. Why d'ye bawl so father? —
D'ye think we have no ears?

Bonn. You deserve to have none, you young
minx. — The company of the Warrington
coach has stood in the hall this hour, and
no body to shew them to their chambers.

Cherry. And let 'em wait, father; there was neither
red - coat in the coach, nor footman be-
hind it.

Bonn. But they threaten to go to another inn
to - night.

Cherry. That they dare not, for fear the coachman
shou'd overturn them to - morrow.

(*Ring.*)

Coming, coming: here's the Londoncoach
arriv'd.

Enter several people with trunks &c. and
cross the stage.

Bonn. Welcome, ladies.

Cherry. Verry welcome, gentlemen. — Chamber-
lain, shew the Lyon and the Rose.

(*Exit with the company.*)

Die

Die Stuber-List.

Erster Act. Erste Scene.

Ein Wirthshaus.

Bonniface (laufend)

Bonn. Aufwärter! Magd! Cherry! Tochter
Cherry! — Alle im Schlaf? Alle todstill?

Cherry (kommt gelaufen)

Cherry. Hier, hier. Warum schreyen sie den so,
Vater? — Meinen sie, wir haben keine Ohren?

Bonn. Du wärst wehr, keine zu haben, du nase-
weises Ding. — Da hat die Gesellschaft aus
der Kutsche von Warrington schon eine Stunde
auf dem Flur gestanden, und kein Mensch weißt
ihnen Zimmer an.

Cherry. Laß sie warten, Vater. Es war weder ein
Roth-Rock in der Kutsche noch ein Bedienter
hinten auf.

Bonn. Aber sie drohen, noch diesen Abend nach einem
andern Wirthshause zu gehen.

Cherry. Daß dürfen sie nicht. Sie müssen befürchten,
daß der Kutscher sie morgen umwirft.

(es wird geklingelt)

Gleich! Gleich! — Da kommt die Kutsche
von London.

Es gehen einige Leute mit Koffern &c. über
die Bühne.

Bonn. Willkommen meine Damen!

Cherry. Sehr willkommen, meine Herren! — Auf-
wärter weis' den Löwen und die Rose an.

(Geht ab mit der Gesellschaft.)

Enter *Aimwell* in a riding habit. *Archer* as footman carrying a portmanteau.

Bonn. This way, this way, gentlemen.

Aim. Set down the things; go to the stable and see my horses well rubb'd.

Arch. I shall, Sir.

(Exit.)

Aim. You're my landlord, I suppose.

Bonn. Yes, Sir! I'm old Will Bonniface, pretty well known upon this road, as the saying is.

Aim. Oh! Mr. Bonniface, your servant.

Bonn. Oh! Sir! — What will your honour please to drink, as the saying is?

Aim. I have heard your town of Litchfield much famed for ale; I think I'll taste that.

Bonn. Sir, I have now in my cellar ten tun of the best ale in Staffordshire; 'tis smooth as oil, sweet as milk, clear as amber, and strong as brandy, and will be just fourteen years old the fifth day of next March, old style.

Aim. You're very exact, I find, in the age of your ale.

Bonn. As punctual, Sir, as I am in the age of my children. I'll show you such ale. — Here tapster, broach number 1706, as the saying is. — Sir, you shall taste my Anno Domini. — I have liv'd in Litchfield, man and boy, above eight and fifty years, and I believe, have not consumed eight and fifty ounces of meat.

Aim

Wimmel in einem Reittleide. **Archer**, als Bedienter, trägt einen Mantelsack.

Bonn. Hier her, meine Herren.

Wim. Setz die Sachen nieder. Geh in den Stall und sieh darnach, daß meine Pferde gut abgerieben werden.

Archer. Sehr wohl, mein Herr.

(geht ab.)

Wim. Sie sind wohl der Wirth?

Bonn. Ja, mein Herr! Ich bin der alte Wilhelm Bonniface, ziemlich bekannt auf dieser Straße wie man zu sagen pflegt.

Wim. Ach! Herr Bonniface, ihr Diener.

Bonn. Ach! Mein Herr! — Was ist Eure Gnaden gefällig zu trinken, wie man zu sagen pflegt?

Wim. Ich habe das Litchfielder Ale sehr rühmen gehört. Ich will das einmal versuchen.

Bonn. Mein Herr, ich habe jetzt zehn Tonnen von dem besten in ganz Staffords hire im Keller. Es ist sanft, wie Dehl, süß, wie Milch, so klar, als Ambra, und so stark, als Brantwein. Es wird gerade nächsten fünften März, alten Styls, vierzehn Jahr alt seyn.

Wim. Sie sind sehr genau, wie ich sehe, im Alter ihres Ales.

Bonn. So pünktlich, mein Herr, als ich im Alter meiner Kinder bin. Ich will ihnen solch Ale zeigen. — Hier Kellner, zapft Nummer 1706 an, wie man zu sagen pflegt. — Mein Herr, Sie sollen mein Anno Domini kosten. — Ich habe nun als Knab' und Mann acht und funfzig Jahr in Litchfield gelebt, und ich glaube, ich habe nicht acht und funfzig Unzen Fleisch gegessen.

Aim.

Aim. At a meal, you mean, if one may guess your sense by your bulk.

Bonn. Not in my life, Sir: I have fed purely upon ale; I have ate my ale, drank my ale, and I allways slept upon ale.

Enter Tapster with a tankard.

Now, Sir, you shall see (filling it out) your Worship's health. — Ha! delicious, delicious! — Fancy it Burgundy, only fancy it, and 'tis worth ten shillings a quart.

Aim. (drinks) 'Tis confounded strong.

Bonn. Strong! It must be so! Or how would we be strong, that drink it?

Aim. And have you liv'd so long upon this ale landlord?

Bonn. Eight und fifty years, upon my credit, Sir; but it kill'd my wife, pour woman, as the saying is.

Aim. How came that to pass?

Bonn. I don't know, how, Sir: she would not let the ale take its natural course, Sir, she was for qualifying it every now and then with a dram, as the saying is, and an honest Gentleman, that came this way from Ireland, made her a present of a dozen bottles of usquebaugh — but the poor woman was never well after: but, however I was oblig'd to the gentleman, you know.

Aim. Why, was it the usquebaugh, that kill'd her?

Aim.

Alm. Bey einer Mahlzeit, meinen sie, wenn man nach ihrer Dicke urtheilen kann.

Bonn. In meinem ganzen Leben nicht, mein Herr. Ich habe mich von nichts, als Ale, genährt; ich habe mein Ale gegessen, mein Ale getrunken, und immer auf Ale geschlafen. — —

Der Kelner kommt mit einer Kanne.

Nun sollen sie sehen, mein Herr. (schenkt ein) Ew. Gnaden Gesundheit! — Ha! Köstlich! Köstlich! Trinken sie's für Burgunder. Bilden sie sich's nur ein: so ist die Bouteille zehn Schillinge werth.

Alm. (trinkt) Es ist verzweifelt stark.

Bonn. Stark muß es auch seyn. Wie könnten wir sonst stark seyn, die wir's trinken?

Alm. Und mit diesen Ale haben sie sich so lange genährt, Herr Wirth?

Bonn. Acht und vierzig Jahr, auf Glauben, mein Herr. Aber meine Frau ist davon gestorben, die arme Frau, wie man zu sagen pflegt.

Alm. Wie ging das zu?

Bonn. Ich weiß nicht, mein Herr. Sie wollte dem Ale nicht ihren natürlichen Gang lassen, mein Herr. Sie pflegte es dann und wann mit einem Schnaps zu versehen, wie man zu sagen pflegt; und da machte ihr einmal ein guter Herr, der des Wegs von Irland kam, ein Geschenk von einem Duzend Bouteillen Uesquebah. — Aber die arme Frau hat sich seit der Zeit niemals wohl befunden. Indes war ich dem Herrn verbunden, wie sie wissen.

Alm. Wie? der Uesquebah hat sie ums Leben gebracht?

Bonn

Bonn. Mylady Bountiful said so. — She, good lady, did what could be done; she cured her of three tympanies, but the fourth carried her off; but she's happy, and I'm contented, as the saying is.

Aim. Who's that Lady Bountiful, you mention'd?

Bonn. Odds my life, Sir, we'll drink her health. (drinks) Mylady Bountiful is one of the best women: her last husband, Sir Charles Bountiful, left her worth a thousand pound a year; and I believe, she lays out one half on't in charitable used for the good of her neighbours; she cures rheumatismes, ruptures, and broken shins in men; green sickness, obstructions, and fits of the mother in women, the king's will, chin-cough, and chilblains in children: in short she has cured more people in and about Litchfield within ten years, than the Doctors have kill'd in twenty, and that's a bold word.

Aim. Has the Lady been any other way useful in her generation?

Bonn. Yes, Sir, she has a daughter by Sir Charles, the finest woman in all our country, and the greatest fortune; she has a son too, by her first husband, 'Squire Sullen, who married a fine Lady from London t'other day; if you please, Sir, well drink his health.

Aim. What sort of a man is he?

Bonn. Why, Sir, the man is well enough, says little, thinks less, and does — nothing at all, 'faith, but hes'a man of great estate, and values nobody.

Bonn.

Bonn. Myladn Bountifull sagte es. — Die gute Dame that, was nur zu thun war. Sie kurrte sie von drey Geschwulsten im Unterleibe; aber an der vierten starb sie. Doch sie ist wohl daran, und ich bin zufrieden, wie man zu sagen pflegt.

Mim. Wer ist die Lady Bountiful, wovon sie sprachen?

Bonn. Poktausend! Mein Herr, wir wollen ihre Gesundheit trinken. (trinkt) Myladn Bountiful ist eine von den besten Frauen. Ihr letzter Gemahl, Sir Charles Bountiful, hinterließ ihr tausend Pfund Renten; und ich glaube, sie wendet die Hälfte davon auf Milthätigkeit, zum Nutzen ihrer Nebenmenschen an. Sie heilt Rheumatismen, Brüche und Beinbrüche an Männern; Fleischsucht, Verstopfung und Mutterbeschwerden an Weibern; bösen Hals, Reich-Husten und Frostbeulen an Kindern. Kurz, sie hat in und um Litchfield in zehn Jahren mehr Leute geheilet, als die Aerzte in zwanzig getödtet haben; und das ist viel gesagt.

Mim. Hat die Dame ihrer Familie auch noch auf andere Art genukt?

Bonn. Ja, mein Herr. Sie hat eine Tochter von Sir Charles, das schönste Frauenzimmer in unserer ganzen Gegend, und auch das reichste. Sie hat auch einen Sohn von ihrem ersten Mann, Junker Sullen, der kürzlich eine schöne Dame aus London heurathete. Wenn ihnen gefällig ist, wollen wir seine Gesundheit trinken.

Mim. Was für eine Art von Mann ist er?

Bonn. Je nun, mein Herr, der Mann ist gut genug; er spricht nicht viel, denkt noch weniger, und thut — gar nichts, meiner Treue. Aber er ist ein Mann von großem Vermögen, und fragt nach niemand.

Mim.

Aim. A sportsman, I suppose?

Bonn. Yes, Sir, he's a man of pleasure; he plays at whist, and smokes his pipe eight and forty hours together sometimes.

Aim. A fine sportsman, truly, and married, you say?

Bonn. Ay, and to a curious woman, Sir. — But he's a - he wants it here, Sir. —

(Pointing to his forehead.)

Aim. He has it there, you mean?

Bonn. That's none of my business; he's my landlord, and so a man you know, would not. — But, i-cod, he's no better than. — Sir my humble service to you (drinks) Tho' I value not a farthing what he can do to me; I pay him his rent at quarter day; I have a good running trade; I have but one daughter, and I can give her. — But no matter for that.

Aim. You are very happy, Mr. Bonniface; pray what other company have you in town.

Bonn. A power of fine Ladies; and then we have the french officers.

Aim. O that's right, you have a good many of those gentlemen: Pray, how do you like their company.

Bonn. So well, as the saying is, that I cou'd wish, we had as many more of them, they're full of money, and pay double for every thing they have; they know, Sir, that we pay'd good round taxes for the taking of'em, and so they are willing to reimburse us a little: one of'em lodges in my house.

Aim.

- A i m. Ein lustiger Junker, vermuthlich?
 B o n n. Ja, mein Herr, er ist ein Mann, der seinem Vergnügen nachgeht. Er spielt Whist und raucht seine Pfeife Taback, manchmal acht und vierzig Stunden hinter einander.
 A i m. In der That ein Mann, der seinem Vergnügen nachgeht; und er ist verheurathet?
 B o n n. Ja, und an eine hübsche Frau, mein Herr. — Aber er ist ein. — Es fehlt ihm hier, mein Herr. (zeigt an die Stirn.)
 A i m. Es sitzt ihm da, meinen Sie? —
 B o n n. Das geht mich nicht an. Er ist mein Guts- herr; und dann, wissen Sie wohl, möchte man nicht. — Aber, wahrhaftig, er ist nicht besser, als — Meine ergebensten Dienste mein Herr! (trinkt) — Indes ich gebe keinen Dreher darum, was er mir thun kann. Ich bezahle meine Pacht auf den Stich, Tag. Ich habe gut zu thun; hab nur eine Tochter, und kann ihr zur Mitgift — Doch das macht nichts. —
 A i m. Sie sind sehr glücklich, Herr Boniface. Was haben sie sonst noch für Gesellschaft in der Stadt?
 B o n n. Gewaltig viel schöne Damen; und dann haben wir die französischen Officiere.
 A i m. En, das ist wahr. Sie haben viele von den Herren. Wie gefällt ihnen ihre Gesellschaft?
 B o n n. So gut, wie man zu sagen pflegt, daß ich wünschte, wir hätten noch einmal so viel. Sie stecken voll Geld, und bezahlen für alles doppelt. Sie wissen, mein Herr, daß wir gute Abgaben bezahlt haben, um sie zu kriegen. Da wollen sie uns denn ein wenig wieder zuwenden. Einer von ihnen wohnt hier im Hause.

Enter Archer.

Arch. Landlord, there are some frensh gentlemen below, that ask for you.

Bonn. I'll wait on 'em. — Does your master stay long in town, as the saying is?

(*To Archer.*)

Arch. I can't tell, as the saying is.

Bonn. Come from London?

Arch. No.

Bonn. Going to London, mayhap!

Arch. No.

Bonn. An odd fellow, this! (*Bar-bell rings*) I beg your worship's pardon, I'll wait on you in half a minute.

Aim. The coast's clear, I see. — Now, my dear Archer, welcome to Litchfield.

Arch. I thank thee, my dear brother in iniquity.

Aim. Iniquity! prithee leave canting; you need not change your style with your dress.

Arch. Don't mistake me, Aimwell, for't is still my maxim, that there is no scandal, like rags, nor any crime so shameful as poverty. Men must not be poor; idleness is the root of all evil; the world's wide enough, let'em bustle: Fortune has taken the weak under her protection, but men of sense are left to their industry.

Aim.

Archer (kommt herein)

Arch. Herr Wirth, unten sind einige französische Herrn, die nach ihnen fragen.

Bonn. Ich werde ihnen aufwarten. — Bleibt ihr Herr lange in dieser Stadt, wie man zu sagen pflegt?
(zu Archer)

Arch. Ich weiß nicht, wie man zu sagen pflegt.

Bonn. Kommt er von London?

Arch. Nein.

Bonn. Geht vielleicht nach London?

Arch. Nein.

Bonn. Ein sonderbarer Kerl! (Es wird geklingelt)
Halten zu Gnaden. Ich will in einer halben Minute wieder aufwarten.

Lim. Das Feld ist frey, wie ich sehe. — Nun, lieber Archer willkommen in Litchfield.

Archer. Ich danke dir, mein lieber Bruder in der Bosheit.

Lim. Bosheit! Laß doch das Geschwätz. Brauchst nicht deinen Styl mit deiner Kleidung zu ändern.

Archer. Versteh mich nicht unrecht, Limwell. Es ist noch immer mein Grundsatz, daß es kein Vergerniß giebt, als Lumpen, und daß kein Verbrechen so schändlich ist, als Armuth. Arm muß man nicht seyn. Müßiggang ist die Wurzel alles Uebels. Die Welt ist groß genug; laß die Leute wühlen. Die Schwachen hat das Glück in Schutz genommen; aber Leute von Verstand sind ihrem Fleiße überlassen.

Aim. Upon which topic we proceed, and I think luckily, hitherto. Would not any man swear now, I am a man of quality, and you my servant, when, if our intrinsic value were known.

Arch. Come, come, we are the men of intrinsic value, who can strike our fortunes out of our selves, whose worth is independent of accidents in life; or revolutions in government: we have heads to get money, and hearts to spend it.

Aim. As to our hearts, I grant you, they are as willing tits as any within twenty degrees; but I can have no great opinion of our heads from the service they have done us hitherto, unless it be, that they brought us from London hither to Litchfield, made me a Lord, and you my servant.

Arch. That's more than you cou'd expect already. — But what money have we left?

Aim. But two hundred pounds.

Arch. And our horses, cloaths, rings &c. Why we have very good fortunes now for moderate people; and let me tell you, that this two hundred pounds, with the experience that we are now masters of, is a better estate than the ten thousand, we have spent. — Our friends, indeed, began to suspect that our pockets were low; but we came off with flying colours, shewed no sign of want either in word or deed.

Aim.

Alm. Nach welchen Grundsätzen wir denn verfahren, und bis dahin glücklich, glaube ich. Würde nicht jeder schwören, ich sey ein Mann von Stande, und du mein Bedienter; und kenne man unsern innern Werth. —

Archer. Komm, komm, wir sind Leute von innerm Werth; wir können unser Vermögen aus uns selbst schöpfen; unser Werth ist unabhängig von den Zufällen des Lebens und von Revolutionen der Regierung. Wir haben Köpfe, um Geld zu machen, und Herzen um es durchzubringen.

Alm. Was die Herzen anbetrifft, das geb ich dir zu; die sind solche willige Dinger, als nur immer innerhalb zwanzig Graden zu finden sind. Aber von unsern Köpfen kann ich noch nach den Diensten, die sie uns bis dahin gethan haben, keine große Meynung haben. Sie haben uns freylich von London hieher nach Litchfield gebracht, und mich zum Lord und dich zum Bedienten gemacht.

Archer. Und das ist mehr, als du hättest erwarten können. — Aber wie viel Geld haben wir noch?

Alm. Nur zweyhundert Pfund.

Archer. Und unsere Pferde, Kleider, Ringe &c. En nun für mittelmäßige Leute haben wir Vermögen genug; und ich muß dir sagen: Diese zweyhundert Pfund mit der Erfahrung, die wir jetzt haben, sind ein grösser Vermögen, als die Zehntausend, die wir durchgebracht haben. Unsere Freunde merkten es schon, daß es mit unserm Gelde auf die Neige gieng. Aber wir zogen noch mit fliegenden Fahnen ab, und verriethen keine Zeichen des Mangels, in Wort oder That.

Aim. Ay, and our going to Bruffels was a good pretence enough for our sudden disappearing; and I warrant you, our friends imagine, that we are gone a volunteering.

Arch. Why 'faith, if this project fails, it must e'en come to that. I am for venturing one of the hundreds, if you will, upon this knight-errantry; but in case it should fail, we'll reserve the other, to carry us to some counterescarp, where we may die, as we liv'd, in a blaze.

Aim. With all my heart; and we have liv'd justly, Archer; we can't say, that we have spent our fortunes, but we have enjoy'd them.

Arch. Right, so much pleasure for so much money; we have had our penny worthes; and had I a million I would go to the same market again. O London, London! Well, we have had our share, and let us be thankful; past pleasures, for ought I know, are best; such we are sure of: those to come may disappoint us. But you command for the day; — at Nottingham, you know I am to be master.

Aim. And at Lincoln I again.

Arch. Then at Norwich I mount, which, I think, shall be our last stage; for if we fail there, we'll embark for Holland, bid adieu to Venus, and wellcome Mars.

Aim. A match!

Aim.

Jim. Ja, und unsere Reise nach Brüssel, war gut genug zum Vorwand für unser plötzliches Verschwinden. Unsere Freunde, will ich wetten, denken wir sind Volontairs geworden.

Archer. Ja, wahrhaftig, wenn dies Project fehl schlägt, muß es auch noch dazu kommen. Ich denke, wir wagen eins von den beiden hundert an diese irrende Ritterschaft. Aber sollte sie uns mißlingen, wollen wir das andere behalten, um uns zu irgend einer Contrescarpe hinzuschleppen, wo wir sterben können, wie wir lebten, im Hun!

Jim. Herzlich gern. Und wir haben gerecht gelebt, **Archer.** Wir können nicht sagen, daß wir unser Vermögen durchgebracht haben. Wir haben's genossen.

Archer. Recht. So viel Vergnügen für so viel Geld. Wir haben für jeden Schilling was gehabt. Und wenn ich eine Million hätte: ich würde wieder zu demselben Markt gehen. O London! London! Nun, wir haben unser Theil davon genossen, laß uns dankbar seyn. Vergangenes Vergnügen ist meines Wissens, das beste, Dessen sind wir gewiß. Das künftige kann ausbleiben. — Heute hast du zu befehlen. — In Nottingham, weißt du wohl, bin ich Herr.

Jim. Und in Lincoln ich wieder.

Archer. In Norwich komme ich dann daran; und das denke ich, wird unsere letzte Station seyn. Wenn es uns da nicht glückt: so wollen wir wir uns nach Holland einschiffen. Venus adieu sagen und Mars willkommen heißen.

Jim. Das wollen wir.

Erzählungen.

Leonidas, ein König von Sparta, ist berühmt wegen der außerordentlichen Tapferkeit, womit er im persischen Kriege sein Vaterland gegen die Angriffe der Feinde vertheidigte.

Er vertheidigte mit einem Korps von 6000 Mann einen engen Paß gegen die ganze ungeheure Armee des Xerxes.

Da er sahe, daß es unmöglich sey, seinen Posten, wozu ein Ueberläufer den Feinden einen unbekannten Weg gewiesen hatte, länger zu vertheidigen: so schickte er seine Bundesgenossen zu der griechischen Hauptarmee zurück, und behielt nur etwa 1000 Mann, worunter 300 Spartaner waren, bey sich; alle entschlossen, wie er, ihr Leben so theuer, als möglich zu verkaufen.

Sein Vorsatz war, dem Feinde in dem beschlossenen Ueberfall zuvorzukommen, ihn selbst in seinem Lager aufzusuchen, und mit seinen wenigen Begleitern unter der ungeheuren Armee der Perser so lange zu würgen, bis jeder einzelne Mann seines kleinen Häufleins im Gefechte sein Leben verlohren hätte.

Er speißte mit seiner kleinen Schaar vorher so fröhlich zu Mittage, als ob sie ein Siegesfest feyerten. Sodann führte er seinen Entschluß mit der unwandelbarsten Festigkeit aus, und keiner dieser rauhen Helden erlebte den andern Morgen.

Xerxes, der nicht glaubte, daß eine solche Handvoll Leute sich gegen seine Hunderttausende im Ernst wehren würde, hatte dem Leonidas oft entbiethen lassen, sich zu ergeben, und ihm in dem Fall Gnade angeboten.

Der

Der großsprecherische Ton, in welchem dieß geschah, stach sehr gegen die spöttische Art ab, mit welcher der wichtige spartanische Held die Botschaften beantwortete.

Xerxes foderte den Spartanern ihre Waffen ab. Leonidas ließ ihm sagen: "Sie könnten sie nicht entbehren; wenn er sie aber durchaus haben wollte: so möchte er kommen, und sie holen." — Man sagte dem spartanischen Herold, "der Perser wären so viele, daß ihre Pfeile der Sonne verdunkeln würden." — "Das ist gut," antwortete der, "so werden wir im Schatten fechten." — —

Ein französischer Officier aus Gascogne, der die Geschichte laß, brach bey dieser Stelle in den Ausruf aus: "Wahrhaftig! Der Kerl ist ein Gascogner gewesen; oder wenigstens war er der Ehre wehr, einer zu seyn!,"

Das Zeitalter Alexanders des Großen ist durch seine beyden Zeitgenossen, Phocion und Demosthenes in Athen, eben so berühmt, als er es selbst durch seine bey nahe romanhaften Züge gemacht hat.

Der Name des Demosthenes wird nicht vergessen werden, so lange man noch weiß, daß es einmahl Griechen gegeben. Seine Beredsamkeit hat ihm einen so ausgebreiten Ruhm erworben, und dieser Ruhm ist so gegründet, daß wir noch jetzt eben so gern vergessen, wozu diese hinreißende Beredsamkeit oft angewandt ward, als die Athenienser, die ihn hörten.

Phocion hatte nicht dasselbe Talent, sich Beyfall zu erwerben; oder vielmehr, er verachtete es. Seine Absichten, wenn er Reden an das Volk hielt, waren nicht die des Mannes, der so schön sprach; und die

Athenienser mit diesem schönen Sprechen zu unterhalten, lag ihm nicht so sehr an, als das, was er ihnen zu sagen hatte, so kurz als möglich vorzutragen. Sein Zweck war, von der Güte der Sache zu überzeugen, und die Sache ihrer Güte wegen durchzusetzen.

Demosthenes hatte auch keine angelegnere Absicht, als seine Sache durchzusetzen; aber der Grund dieser Absicht war oft ein ganz anderer, als ihre Güte.

Das Volk von Athen, welches selbst die höchste Gewalt besaß, ließ sich, wie ein jedes Volk, von einem jeden, der die Kunst verstand, verleiten, diese Gewalt auf die blindeste Art, für oder gegen sich selbst zu gebrauchen, wie es seine listigen Anführer ihren Absichten dienlich fanden. Ueber kein Volk auf Erden vermochten jemals die Redner so viel, als über das Atheniensische.

Demosthenes hatte sie gewissermaßen in seinen Händen. Er unterstützte gewöhnlich die Sache, welche denen am angenehmsten war, von welchen er Vortheile erwarten konnte, oder welche den Lieblings-Meinungen des Volks schmeichelte, die keinesweges allemahl mit den Vorschriften der Vernunft, und mit dem Besten des Staats übereinstimmten. Seine Beredsamkeit hatte also eine mächtige Hülfe, um seine Vorschläge durchzusetzen. Einem beredten Manne konnte es nicht schwer werden, ein Volk zu überreden, das überredet seyn wollte.

Phocion scheute sich nicht, jedem Lieblings-Entwurf des unbedachtsamen Volkes zu widersprechen, so bald er einsah, daß daraus Schaden für den Staat entstünde. Das Volk ärgerte sich an seinen trockenen Reden, und folgte ihm gemeiniglich nicht eher, als bis es sich Schaden

den gethan hatte, weil es ihm nicht gefolgt war, ohne darum fürs künftige mehr Geschmack an seinen kunstlosen Vorträgen zu gewinnen.

Demosthenes sagte einmahl, da Phocion eben das Volk durch eine solche unwillkommene Vorsorge für sein Bestes beleidigt hatte, zu ihm: "Phocion, die Athener werden dich noch einst in einem Anfall von Wuth umbringen." — "Dich," antwortete Phocion, "werden sie umbringen, wenn sie einmahl zu Verstand kommen."

Aber die Prophezeiung des Demosthenes traf nur zu richtig ein.

Phocion, der bis in ein Alter von mehr als achtzig Jahren, die atheniensischen Truppen angeführt hatte, und allemahl angeführt, wenn irgend ein ungeschickter, wohlredender General schon Schlachten verlohren hatte, oder wenn die äußerste Gefahr, der sich kein anderer entgegen stellen wollte, sie zwang, ihn zu rufen, — der in allen seinen Staatsämtern sein fürsorgliches Vermögen um gar nichts verbessert hatte, mußte sein Leben mit einem Gifttrunke endigen.

Bei der Uebermacht Alexanders des Großen, welcher ganz Griechenland nach seinem Willen regierte, hatte Phocion die Freyheit Athens, so viel die Umstände zuließen, erhalten; und er mußte von seinen Feinden übermannt, den herrschsüchtigen Generalen zum Opfer dargebracht werden, welche den hinterlassenen Knaben jenes Siegers, als König in Griechenland umherführten, und als Kind nach ihrem Willen regierten.

Vor diesem unmündigen Könige hatte man ihn angeklagt, und als einen Verräther ausgeliefert. Seinen Generalen war daran gelegen, den Phocion aus dem Wege

Wege zu haben; und das Volk von Athen war einfältig genug, sich von seinen Feinden bereden zu lassen, daß der Mann sie beleidigt habe, dessen Untergang eben von den Leuten gesucht wurde, die Athen unterjochen wollten.

Phocion ward wieder zurück nach Athen geschickt, um da verhört zu werden; es war aber schon alles zu seiner gewissen Verurtheilung vorbereitet. Er ward schuldig gefunden, und einige seiner Freunde gleichfalls, weil sie seine Freunde waren. — Seine Feinde triumphirten über ihn und waren niederträchtig genug, ihn zu verspotten, da er von dem Verhör, wo man ihn gar nicht einmahl angehört hatte, nach dem Gefängniß zurückgeführt ward.

Da schon das Gift bereitet war, welches er trinken sollte, fragte ihn einer seiner Freunde, ob er auch noch etwas an seinen Sohn zu bestellen habe. „Ja,“, antwortete der edle Mann, „unterlaß nicht, ihm in meinem Namen zu sagen, daß er vergessen solle, wie mich die Athenienser behandelt haben.“

Der liebste unter seinen Freunden Nicocles, bath ihn, ihm doch zuerst das Gift zu reichen, damit er seinen Tod nicht erlebte. — „Es ist eine schwere Bitte Nicocles,“, sagte er, „aber ich habe dir noch nie etwas abgeschlagen, so muß ich dir das auch wohl bewilligen.“

Es war nicht Gift genug da für alle, welche davon trinken sollten. Der Nachrichter wollte nicht mehr zubereiten, wenn es nicht die Gefangenen selbst bezahlten. Da es dem Phocion zu lange währte, bath er einen Freund, der gegenwärtig war, doch das Geld auszuliegen, weil man in Athen nicht einmahl auf öffentliche Kosten hingerichtet werden könne.

Nach

Auch nach seinem Tode hörten die Verfolgungen nicht auf. Seine Feinde wirkten einen Befehl aus, daß der Körper über die Grenze gebracht werde, und kein Atheist ihn anrühren, oder einen Holzstoß zum Verbrennen der Leiche zusammen tragen sollte.

Doch fand sich noch jemand, der Empfindung genug für das edle Ende des großen Mannes hatte, um seinen Gebeinen diese letzte Ehre zu erweisen. Ein Mann der sich von Besorgung der Leichenbestattungen nährte, errichtete jenseits Eleusis einen Scheiterhaufen für den ausgestossenen Leichnam. Eine Frau aus Magara half ihm die frommen Gebräuche verrichten, und sammelte sorgfältig die Gebeine des verbrannten Körpers, trug sie in ihrem Schooß nach Hause, und begrub sie unter dem Feuerheerde.

Bald hernach sah das Volk ein, wie ungerecht und grausam sie gegen den einzigen Mann gewesen waren, der mehr für das gemeine Beste, als für seinen Vortheil gesorgt hatte. — Man errichtete ihm nun Denkmale, und seine geretteten Ueberbleibsel wurden auf das ehrenvollste begraben.

B r i e f e.

Hochgeehrter Herr!

Ihre gütige Zuschrift hat mir ungemeines Vergnügen gemacht; um so mehr, da ich mir kaum die Hofnung erlauben mochte, daß mein Andenken noch dann und wann ein Plätzchen in ihren Gedanken fänden. — Mir ist Ihr Bild beständig gegenwärtig gewesen, seit dem glücklichen Tage, da mein so angelegener Wunsch, Ihre Bekanntschaft persönlich zu machen, durch die verbindliche Gefälligkeit unsers beiderseitigen Freundes erfüllt ward.

ward. Leider! darf ich mich wohl den angenehmen Träumen, Sie noch einmahl zu sehen, nicht überlassen. Meine Bestimmung legt mir zu starke Hindernisse in den Weg. Desto mehr liegt mir daran, das Glück, worauf ich Verzicht thun muß, wenigstens durch Täuschung der Phantasie zu ersetzen. Vollenden Sie Ihre Güte, und helfen Sie mir, diese angenehmen Vorstellungen verstärken. Das kann, da ich von dem Glück Ihres Umgangs ausgeschlossen bin, am kräftigsten eine öftere Versicherung Ihrer fortdauernden Erinnerung meiner. Ich bin zu begierig auf eine Wiederholung dieser mir so schätzbaren Güte, als daß ich nicht die allererste Gelegenheit ergreifen sollte; den Auftrag, womit Sie so gefällig gewesen sind, mich zu beehren, mit der gewissenhaftesten Genauigkeit auszurichten. Die Hoffnung, daß ich mir dadurch eine Gelegenheit verschaffe, einige Zeilen von Ihrer Hand zu erhalten, verspricht mir einen so reichen Gewinn, dem mein Eigennuß unmöglich widerstehen kann. Erlauben Sie mir die angenehme Zuversicht, nicht getäuscht zu werden; und ich will, so schwer mir diese Selbst- Ueberwindung auch wird, Ihre Geduld nicht länger mißbrauchen,

Hochzuehrender Herr!

Ihr

unveränderlich ergebener &c.

Lieber Freund!

Hätte ich nicht mit Recht Ursache, böse zu seyn? In sieben Monaten lassen Sie sich nicht einmahl sehen, und sind uns so nahe, und der Weg ist so gut? — Wie wollen sie das entschuldigen? — Aber ich will keine Entschuldigungen, noch Geständnisse, noch Abbitte.

Ich

Ich will nur ein bißchen Bewunderung. Zwingen will ich Sie, mich zu bewundern. Da ich allein Sie nicht genug reizen kann, ein paar Meilen Wegs zu reiten: so will ich sehen, dem Orte einen mächtign Zauber zu verschaffen, um Sie herzulocken, damit ich doch wenigstens neben bey gewinne. Morgen treffen Sie hier den berühmten Herrn N**, auf dessen Bekanntschaft Sie so begierig sind. — Werden Sie kommen? — Wirkt der Zauber noch nicht mächtig genug? So will ich Ihnen sagen, daß Herr N** in drey Tagen Deutschland verläßt. Und noch eins will ich Ihnen sagen. Meine Frau hat auch einen Besuch. Aber was für einen, daß werde ich mich wohl hüten zu sagen. Das sollen sie entweder sehen, oder auch gar nicht erfahren. — Nur keine Entschuldigungen. Wenn Sie Geschäfte haben: so müssen die warten; und wenn Sie krank sind: so müssen Sie morgen früh gesund werden. Freylich ist das eigentlich eine Strafe, die Ihren Arzt trifft. Sie können aber daraus sehen, wie schonend meine Gerechtigkeitspflege für gute Freunde ist. — Auch keine Antwort und keine Danksagungen will ich, als die Sie selbst bringen. Und diese letzte Strafe ist, denke ich, auch noch gnädig genug, wenn Sie Ihre Fertigkeit im Briesschreiben erwägen, wovon ich dieß halbe Jahr durch so unwidersprechliche Beweise gehabt habe. Der Bote wird Ihnen den Weg beschreiben, den Sie ganz gewiß vergessen haben. — Kann alles andere nichts über Sie vermögen: so werden Sie recht böse über meinen Brief, und kommen um mir den Text zu lesen. Ich freue mich schon auf die Strafpredigt,

Ihr

Einige

 Einige Scenen

aus

S t e l l a,

 einem Schauspiel, von Herrn Göthe.

Erster Aufzug.

Postmeisterin. Carl! Carl!

Der Junge. (kommt) Was ist?

 Postmeisterin. Wo hat dich der Henker wieder?
 Geh hinaus; der Postwagen kommt. Führ
 die Passagiers herein, trag' ihnen das Gepäck;
 rühr' dich! Machst du wieder ein Gesicht?

(Der Junge ab.)

 Postmeisterin. (ihm nachrufend) Wart' ich will dir
 dein mürrisch Wesen vertreiben. Ein Wirths-
 bursche muß immer munter, immer allart seyn.
 Hernach wenn so ein Schurke Herr wird, so
 verdirbt er. Wenn ich wieder heyrathen mögte,
 so wär's nur darum; allein fällt's einem gar
 zu schwer, das Pack in Ordnung zu halten!

Madame Sommer. Lucie (in Reisefleibern.) Carl.

 Lucie, (einen Mantelsack tragend zu Carl.) Laß ers
 nur; es ist nicht schwer; aber nehm er meiner
 Mutter die Schachtel ab.

 Postmeisterin. Ihre Dienerin meine Frauenzimmer!
 Sie kommen beyzeiten. Der Wagen kommt
 sonst nimmer so früh.

 Lucie. Wir haben gar einen jungen lustigen hübschen
 Schwager gehabt, mit dem ich durch die Welt
 fahren mögte; und unser sind nur zwoen, und
 wenig beladen.

Post

Postmeisterin. Wenn Sie zu speisen belieben: so sind Sie wohl so gütig zu warten, das Essen ist noch nicht ganz fertig.

Mad. Sommer. Darf ich Sie nur um ein wenig Suppe bitten.

Luzie. Ich hab keine Eil. Wollen Sie indeß meine Mutter versorgen?

Postmeisterin. Sogleich.

Luzie. Nur recht gute Brüh!

Postmeisterin. So gut sie da ist.

(ab.)

Madame Sommer. Daß du dein Befehlen nicht lassen kannst; Du hättest, dünkt mich, die Reise über schon flug werden können; wir haben immer mehr bezahlt, als verzehrt; und in unsern Umständen! —

Luzie. Wir haben noch nie gemangelt.

Mad. Sommer. Aber wir waren dran.

Postillion tritt herein.

Luzie. Nun, braver Schwager, wie steht's? Nicht wahr, dein Trinkgeld?

Postillion. Hab' ich nicht gefahren, wie Extrapost?

Luzie. Das heißt, du hast auch was extra verdient; nicht wahr? Du solltest mein Leibkutscher werden, wenn ich nur Pferde hätte.

Postillion. Auch ohne Pferd' steh' ich zu Diensten.

Luzie. Da!

Postillion. Danke, Mamsell! Sie gehn nicht weiter?

Luzie. Wir bleiben vor diesmal hier.

Postillion. Adies.

(ab.)

Mad. Sommer. Ich seh an seinem Gesicht, daß du ihm zu viel gegeben hast.

Q

Luzie.

Luzie. Sollte er mit Murren von uns gehen? Er war die ganze Zeit so freundlich. Sie sagen immer, Mama, ich sey eigensinnig; wenigstens eigennützig bin ich nicht.

Mad. Sommer. Ich bitte dich, Luzie verkenn' nicht, was ich dir sage. Deine Offenheit ehr' ich, wie deinen guten Muth und Freugebigkeit; aber es sind nur Tugenden, wo sie hingehören.

Luzie. Mama, das Dertgen gefällt mir wirklich. Und das Haus da drüben ist wohl der Dame ihr, wo ich zu soll?

Mad. Sommer. Mich freut's, wenn der Ort deiner Bestimmung dir angenehm ist.

Luzie. Still mag's seyn, das merk' ich schon. Ist's doch wie Sonntag auf dem Plage! Aber die gnädige Frau hat einen schönen Garten, und soll eine gute Frau seyn; wir wollen sehn, wie wir zurecht kommen. Was sehen Sie sich um, Mama?

Mad. Sommer. Laß mich, Luzie! Glückliches Mädchen, das durch nichts erinnert wird: Ach damals war's anders! Mir ist nichts schmerzlicher, als in ein Posthaus zu treten.

Luzie. Wo fänden Sie auch nicht Stoff sich zu quälen?

Mad. Sommer. Und wo nicht Ursache dazu? Meine Liebe, wie ganz anders war's damals, da dein Vater noch mit mir reisete, da wir die schönste Zeit unsers Lebens in freyer Welt genossen; die ersten Jahre unsrer Ehe! Damals hatte alles den Reiz der Neuheit für mich. Und in seinem Arm vor so tausend Gegenständen vorüber zu eilen; da jede Kleinigkeit mir interessant ward, durch seinen Geist, durch seine Liebe.

Luzie.

Luzie. Ich mag auch wohl gern reisen.

Mad. Sommer. Und wenn wir denn nach einem heißen Tage, nach ausgestandenen Fatalitäten, schlimmen Weg im Winter; wenn wir eintrafen, in manche noch schlechtere Herberge, als diese ist, und den Genuß der einfachsten Bequemlichkeit zusammen fühlten, auf der hölzernen Bank zusammen saßen, unsern Eyerfuchen und abgesottene Kartoffeln zusammen aßen. — — Damals wars anders!

Luzie. Es ist nun einmal Zeit, ihn zu vergessen.

Mad. Sommer. Weißt du was das heißt: Vergessen! gutes Mädchen, du hast, Gott sey dank! noch nichts verlohren, das nicht zu ersetzen gewesen wäre. Seit dem Augenblick, da ich gewiß ward, er habe mich verlassen, ist all die Freude meines Lebens dahin. Mich ergriff eine Verzweiflung. Ich mangelte mir selbst, ein Gott mangelte mir. Ich weiß mich des Zustands kaum zu erinnern.

Luzie. Auch ich weiß nichts mehr, als daß ich auf ihrem Bette saß und weinte, weil sie weinten. Es war in der grünen Stube, auf dem kleinen Bette. Die Stube hat mir am wehsten gethan, da wir das Haus verkaufen mußten.

Mad. Sommer. Du warst sieben Jahr alt, und konntest nicht fühlen, was Du verlohrst.

Annchen (mit der Suppe). Die Postmeisterin. Carl.

Annchen. Hier ist die Suppe für Madam.

Mad. Sommer. Ich danke, meine Liebe! Ist das ihr Töchterchen?

Postmeisterin. Meine Stieftochter, Madame; aber da sie so brav ist, ersetzt sie mir den Mangel an eigenen Kindern.

Mad. Sommer. Sie sind in Trauer?

Postmeisterin. Für meinen Mann, den ich vor drey Monaten verlor. Wir haben nicht gar drey Jahre zusammen gelebt.

Mad. Sommer. Sie scheinen doch ziemlich getröstet.

Postmeisterin. O Madame, unser eins hat so wenig Zeit zu weinen, als leider zu beten. Das geht Sonntage und Werkeltage. Wenn der Pfarrer nicht einmal auf den Text kommt, oder man ein Sterbelied singen hört, darum gilt's bey uns. Carl, ein paar Servietten! Deck hier am Ende auf.

Luzie. Wem gehört das Haus da drüben?

Postmeisterin. Unserer Frau Baronesse. Eine allerliebste Frau.

Mad. Sommer. Mich freut's, daß ich dieß von einer Nachbarinn bestätigen höre, was man uns in einer weiten Ferne behauptet hat. Meine Tochter geht zu ihr in Dienst.

Postmeisterin. Die Mamsell?

Luzie. Nun ja!

Postmeisterin. Ich hab gehört, daß sie eine Kammerjungfer erwartet. Aber können Sie sich entschließen?

Luzie. Wenn Sie mir ansteht, und eine gute Frau ist, warum nicht? Freylich, wenns einmal gedient seyn soll, will ich nach Gusto dienen.

Postmeisterin. Sie müßten einen curiosen Geschmack haben, wenn sie Ihnen nicht gefallen sollte. Man kann sie nicht sehen, ohne sie zu lieben. Wär nur mein Mädchen schon erwachsen; die Condition hätte mir nicht entgehen sollen. Annchen

Annchen. Wenn Sie sie nur sehen! Sie ist so lieb! Sie glauben nicht, wie sie auf Sie wartet. Sie hat mich auch recht lieb. Wollen Sie denn nicht zu ihr gehn; ich will Sie begleiten.

Luzie. Ich muß mich erst zurecht machen, und will auch noch essen.

Annchen. So darf ich doch hinüber, Mama? Ich will der gnädigen Frau sagen, daß die Mamsell gekommen ist.

Postmeisterin. Geh' nur!

Mad. Sommer. Und sag' ihr, Kleine, wir wollten gleich nach Tisch aufwarten.

(Annchen ab.)

Postmeisterin. Mein Mädchen hängt außerordentlich an ihr. Auch ist sie die beste Seele von der Welt, und ihre ganze Freude ist mit Kindern. Sie lehrt sie allerley Arbeiten machen und singen. Sie läßt sich von Bauermädchen aufwarten, bis sie ein Geschick haben, hernach sucht sie eine Condition für sie; und so vertreibt sie sich die Zeit, seit ihr Gemahl weg ist. Es ist unbegreiflich, wie sie so unglücklich seyn kann, und dabey so freundlich, so gut.

Mad. Sommer. Ist sie nicht Wittwe?

Postmeisterin. Das weiß Gott! Ihr Herr ist vor drey Jahren weg, und man hört und sieht nichts von ihm. Und sie hat ihn geliebt über alles. Mein Mann konnte nie fertig werden, wenn er anfieng von ihnen zu erzählen. Und noch! Ich sag's selbst, es giebt so kein Herz auf der Welt mehr. Alle Jahre, den Tag, da sie ihn zum letztenmahl sah, läßt sie keine Seele zu sich, schließt sich ein, und auch sonst, wenn sie von ihm redt, geht's einem durch die Seele.

Mad. Sommer. Die Unglückliche!

Postmeisterin. Es läßt sich von der Sache viel reden.

Mad. Sommer. Wie meinen Sie?

Postmeisterin. Man sagt's nicht gern.

Mad. Sommer. Ich bitte Sie!

Postmeisterin. Wenn Sie mich nicht verrathen wollen, kann ich ihnen wohl vertrauen. Es sind nun über die acht Jahre, daß sie hier kamen. Sie kauften das Rittergut; niemand kannte sie; man hieß sie den gnädigen Herrn und die gnädige Frau, und hielt ihn für einen Officier, der in fremden Kriegsdiensten reich geworden war, und sich nun zur Ruhe setzen wollte. Sie war damals blutjung, nicht älter als sechszehn Jahr, und schön wie ein Engel.

Euzie. Da war sie jetzt nicht über vier und zwanzig?

Postmeisterin. Sie hat für ihr Alter Betrübniß genug erfahren. Sie hatten ein Kind; es starb ihr bald, im Garten ist sein Grab, nur von Rasen, und seit der Herr weg ist, hat sie eine Einsiedelei darum angelegt, und ihr Grab dazu bestellen lassen. Mein seliger Mann war bey Jahren und nicht leicht zu rühren, aber er erzählte nichts lieber, als von der Glückseligkeit der beyden Leute, so lang sie hier zusammen lebten. Man war ein ganz anderer Mensch, sagte er, nur zuzusehn, wie sie sich liebten.

Mad. Sommer. Mein Herz bewegt sich nach ihr.

Postmeisterin. Aber wie's geht! Man sagte, der Herr hätte curiose Principia gehabt, wenigstens kam er nicht in die Kirche; und die Leute, die keine Religion haben, haben keinen Gott, und halten sich an keine Ordnung. Auf einmal hieß es: der gnädige Herr ist fort. Er war verreißt, und kam eben nicht wieder.

Mad.

Mad. Sommer. (vor sich) Ein Bild meines ganzen Schicksals!

Postmeisterin. Da waren alle Mäuler davon voll. Eben zu der Zeit, da ich als eine junge Frau hieher zog, auf Michaelis sind's eben drey Jahre. Und da muß jedes was anders, sogar zischelte man einander in die Ohren, sie seien niemals getraut gewesen, aber verrathen Sie mich nicht. Er soll wohl ein vornehmer Herr seyn, soll sie entführt haben, und was man alles sagt. Ja wenn ein junges Mädchen so einen Schritt thut, sie hat ihr Lebenlang dran abzubüßen.

Annchen kommt.

Annchen. Die gnädige Frau läßt Sie sehr bitten, doch gleich hinüber zu kommen; sie will Sie nur einen Augenblick sprechen, nur sehen.

Luzie. Es schickt sich nicht in diesen Kleidern.

Postmeisterin. Gehn Sie nur; ich geb' Ihnen mein Wort, daß sie darauf nicht achtet.

Luzie. Will Sie mich begleiten, Kleine?

Annchen. Von Herzen gern!

Mad. Sommer. Luzie, ein Wort!

(Die Postmeisterin entfernt sich.)

Mad. Sommer. Daß du nichts verräthst! nicht unsern Stand, nicht unser Schicksal. Begegne ihr ehrerbietig.

Luzie. Lassen Sie mich nur! Mein Vater war ein Kaufmann, ist nach Amerika, ist todt; und dadurch sind unsere Umstände — Lassen Sie mich nur; ich hab das Märchen ja oft genug erzählt. (laut) Wollten Sie nicht ein bißchen ruhen? Sie habens nöthig. Die Frau Wir-
thin

thm weist Ihnen wohl ein Zimmerchen mit einem Bett an.

Postmeisterin. Ich hab' eben ein hübsches stilles Zimmerchen im Garten. Ich wünsche, daß Ihnen die gnädige Frau gefallen möge.

(Luzie mit Munchen ab.)

Mad. Sommer. Meine Tochter ist noch ein bißchen oben aus.

Postmeisterin. Das thut die Jugend. Werden sich schon legen die stolzen Wellen.

Mad. Sommer. Desto schlimmer.

Postmeisterin. Kommen Sie Madame; wenns gefällig ist.

(ab.)

Man hört einen Postillion.

Fernando. (in Officierstracht.) Ein Bedienter.

Bediente. Soll ich gleich wieder anspannen, und Ihre Sachen auspacken lassen?

Fernando. Du sollst's herein bringen, sag ich dir herein. Wir gehen nicht weiter, hörst du.

Bediente. Nicht weiter? Sie sagten ja. —

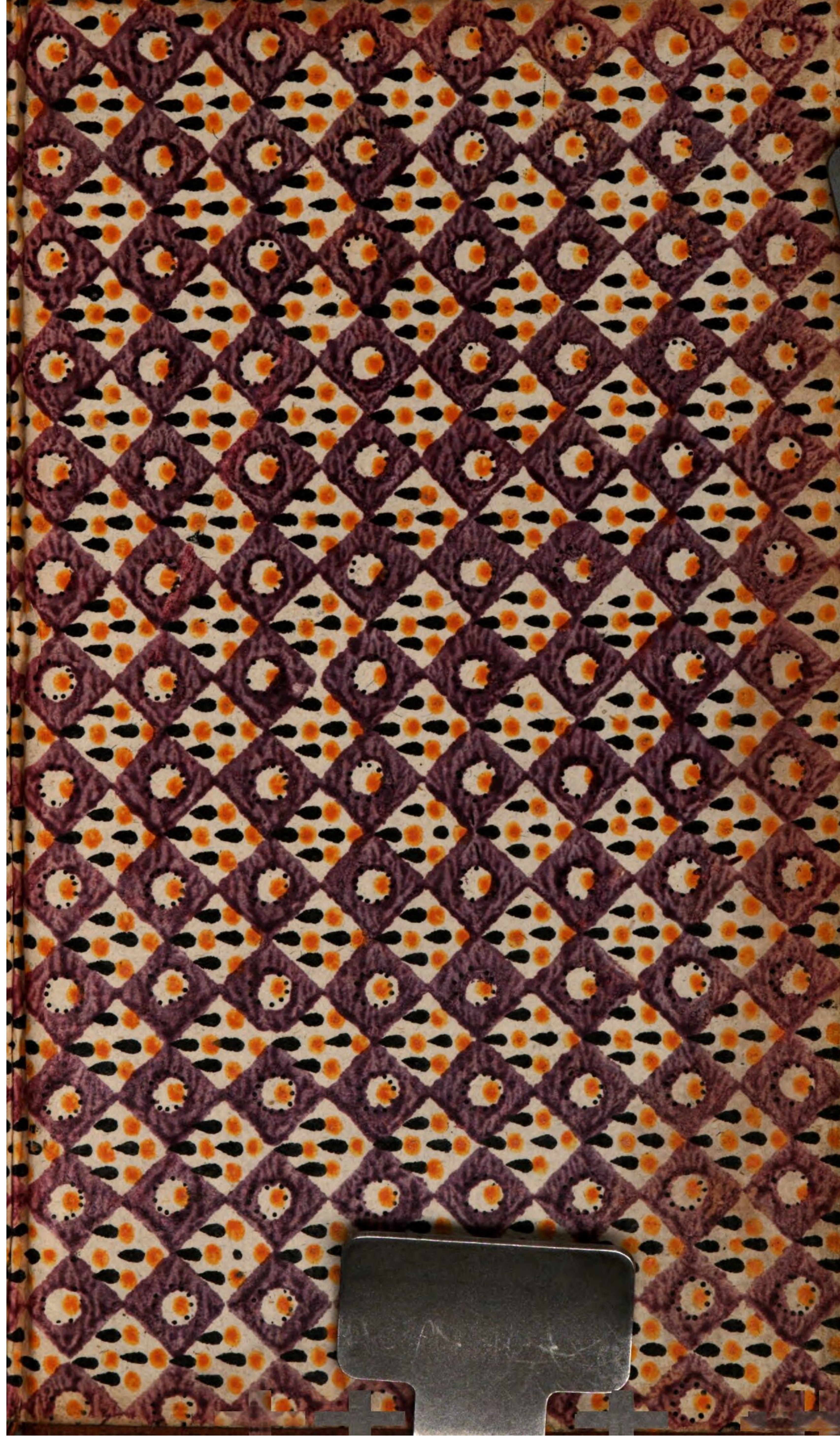
Fernando. Ich sage, laß dir ein Zimmer anweisen, und bring meine Sachen dorthin.

(Bediente ab.)

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Albrecht, Heinrich Christoph,

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